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SAUCE,  
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# Hongkong Daily Press.

ESTABLISHED 1857.

Registered as a Newspaper at the General Post Office in the United Kingdom.

**ALEX. ROSS & Co.,**  
Machinery Department,  
The Victoria Building,  
Phone 47.

No. 18,704. 號四零百七千八萬一第 日三十二月三年午戊 HONGKONG, FRIDAY, MAY 3RD, 1918. 五拜禮 號三月五年七國民華中 PRICE, \$3 PER MONTH.

## INTIMATIONS

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TIME-TABLE

WEEK DAYS.	
7.00 a.m.	to 8.00 a.m. Every 15 minutes
8.00 "	to 10.00 " " " 10 "
10.00 "	to 11.00 " " " 15 "
11.30 "	to 12.45 p.m. " " 15 "
12.45 p.m.	to 1.15 " " " 10 "
1.15 "	to 1.45 " " " 15 "
1.45 "	to 2.15 " " " 10 "
2.15 "	to 5.00 " " " 15 "
5.00 "	to 8.00 " " " 10 "
NIGHTS CARS as on Week Days.	
8.30 p.m.	and 9.00 p.m. to 11.00 p.m. Every Half-Hour.
11.00 p.m.	to 11.45 p.m. Every Quarter-Hour.
SUNDAYS.	
7.30 a.m.	to 10.30 a.m. Every 15 minutes
10.30 "	to 11.00 a.m. " " 10 "
11.30 "	to 12.00 noon " " 15 "
12.00 noon to 1.00 p.m.	" " 15 "
1.00 p.m.	to 5.30 " " " 15 "
5.30 "	to 6.00 " " " 10 "
6.00 "	to 6.30 " " " 15 "
6.30 "	to 8.30 " " " 10 "

Extra Car at 12 Midnight.

**SPECIAL CARS** by arrangement at the Company's Office, Alexandra Buildings, Des Voeux Road Central.

Season and punch tickets available for all cars not already full running at the time stated in the Company's time-tables, but not for special cars, can be obtained on application at the Company's Office. No Season ticket will be issued until payment therefor has been made in Bank Notes or by Cheque or Compro Order representing Bank Notes.

**JOHN D. HUMPHREYS & SONS,**  
General Managers. [1842]

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On and after WEDNESDAY, 12th DECEMBER, 1917, until further Notice.

DOWN TRAINS.

Stations	No. 6 Through Express.	No. 7 Local.	No. 9 Through Slow.	No. 11 Local.	No. 13 Through Express.	No. 17 Local.	No. 19 Local.	No. 21 Local.
	a.m.	a.m.	a.m.	a.m.	a.m.	p.m.	p.m.	p.m.
CANTON (Tai Sha Tsu)	dep.	7.25	7.55	8.25	8.55			
SHEN LUNG	dep.	8.40	11.10	11.45	12.20	1.30		8.50
Shen Chai	dep.	10.25	11.55	12.45	1.20	2.00		9.50
Shenging Shui	dep.		12.12	12.57	1.52	2.57		10.50
Peiming	dep.		12.18	12.41	12.59	3.07		11.00
Tai-po Market	dep.		12.29	12.59	1.59	3.18		11.10
Tai-po	dep.		12.32	12.58	12.11	3.19		11.51
Tai-po Station	dep.		12.44	12.13	12.34	3.24		
Kowloon	dep.		12.58	12.58	13.38	3.18		
Hung Hom	dep.		1.02	1.33	12.43	3.23		
KOWLOON	arr.	11.05	9.05	8.59	12.45	7.05	9.59	7.15
SUN HING HOLIDAY TRAINS SUN HING HOLIDAY TRAINS								



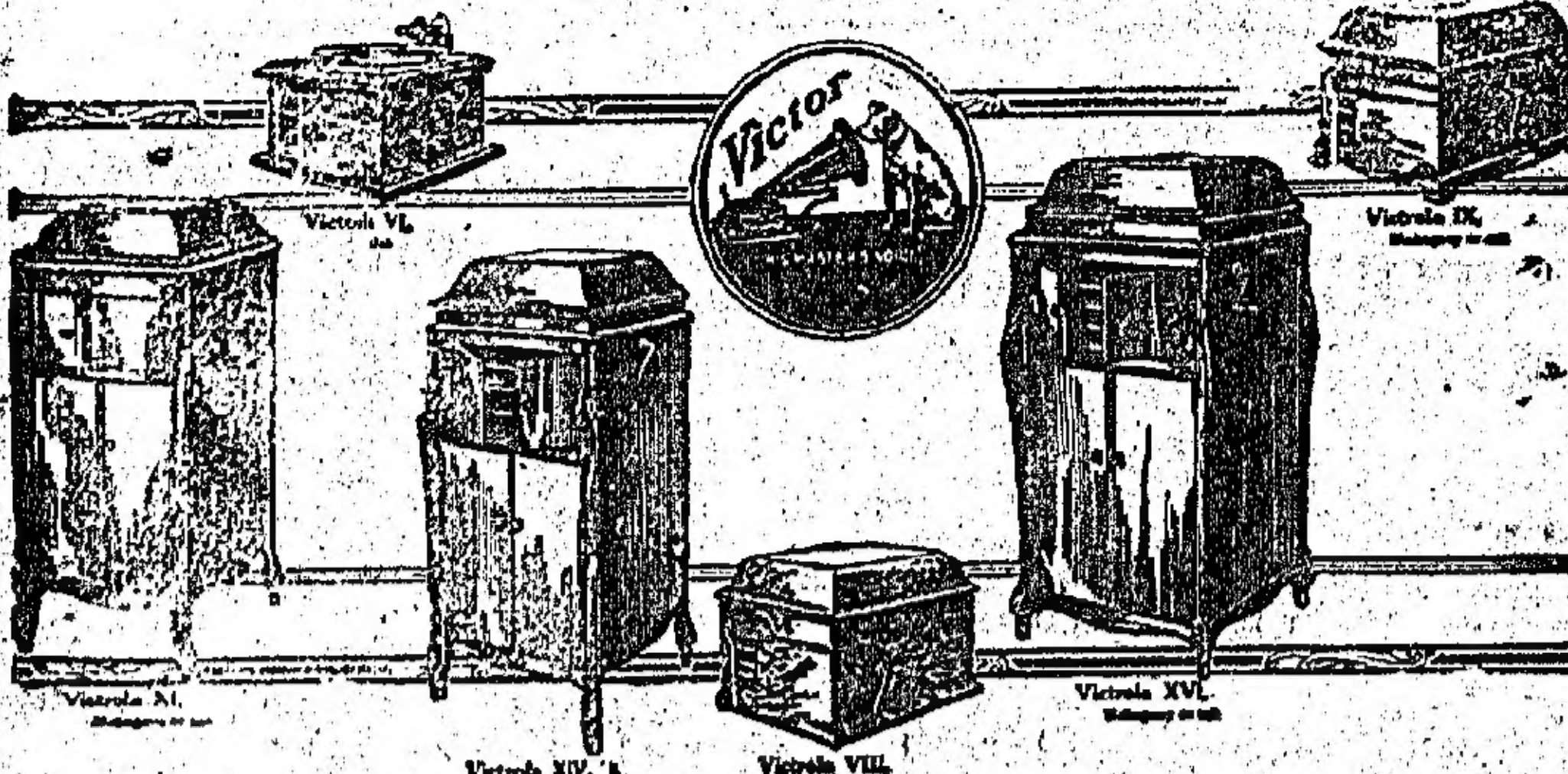
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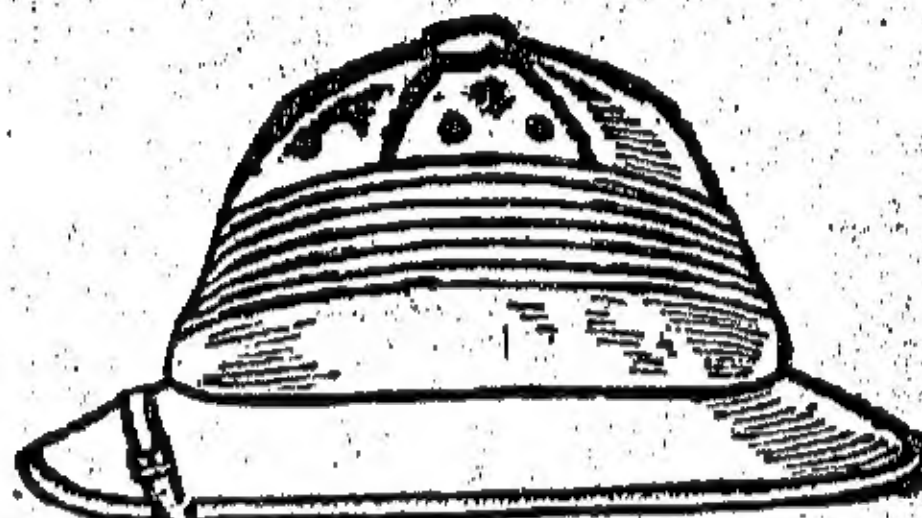
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10% " " " monthly accounts.

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CITY HALL.

NEXT TUESDAY, MAY 7th, at 9.15 p.m.

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11864

### CHINESE IN FRANCE.

FINE WORK BEHIND THE LINE.

(FROM HAMILTON FYFE.)

"This is a queer and odd war," an Ulsterman said to me the other day. "I have not felt its queerness and oddness more forcibly borne in upon me than I did this afternoon when, in the midst of a great French forest I came across a Chinese compound and watched Chinese coolies, who until about a month ago had never handled an axe, cutting down trees with the deft skill and swiftness of Canadian loggers."

During the past month since the experiment was started they have cleared large areas of the forest. They have also been successful in charcoal burning. Charcoal is useful in the trenches for cooking. Last year we had to buy large quantities. This year we shall almost supply ourselves—another illustration of the businesslike foresight of "Q," the Quartermaster-General's Department of our Army.

"They seem to be putting their backs into it," I said, while we looked on at some swinging saws, some trimming off stumps, and some neatly stacking the picket-posts for barbed wire and the fusim-bundles of brushwood used for making paths both in the trenches and outside them. "Yes," said the Canadian major in command, "that's because we put them on task-work. We say to them, 'There's a certain job to be done. As soon as it's finished you can go home, and you'll find your chow-chow waiting for you.' That speeds them up better than anything. It keeps them in a good humour too."

COOL-HUMOURED AND CLEANLY. They certainly looked a most contented and good-humoured lot. Like the islanders of Runtifoo in the ballad, they "enjoy a joke as much as you and laugh at it as such," and their faces light up very readily with broad grins.

Later I saw them drawing rations in the compound and I understood one reason for their contentment. Twice a day they get a good meat stew with either rice or a peculiar make of almost unleavened bread, to which they are accustomed, and ten. Their midday meal, which they take with them to their work, is bread and cheese or bacon, and they cannot drink cold water—it makes them ill.

They are a cleanly folk; their huts are tidy, and in a big bath-house they tub in almost boiling water with luxurious enjoyment.

A good many are clever conjurers and jugglers. On the Chinese New Year's Day the officers got up a juggling competition and saw them performing some astonishing tricks. That night they were allowed to gamble, and most of them indulged in their ruling passion to the exclusion of sleep; yet at 7 o'clock next morning they were on their way to work as cheerfully as usual.

WESTERN HAT FANCIES. Though they get only 10d. a day, the rest of their wages going to their families in China, some of them, presumably the lucky gamblers, have plenty of money to spend. The captain's "boy" had just bought a 22s. watch and a 25s. ring.

They are very fond of wearing European hats. I met one who had his Chinese costume topped by a black felt hat of the shape worn by Mr. Winston Churchill. Two others had grey soft felts, of which they were comically proud.

In the part of the forest already cleared and given over to charcoal burning were many big mounds of smoking earth. Inside these mounds the wood is heaped and allowed to smoulder for eight days; then it is taken out as charcoal. Canadian foresters, have taught the Chinese how to pack and tend and draw the contents of the kilns as well as the art and mystery of logging.

My respect and liking for the Chinese, feelings I learnt long ago in British Columbia, have been deepened. These coolies are doing good work for us in this as in other directions. A number of them are skilled mechanics and carpenters, some of whom are at work in the Tank department, and 1,000 good men have gone out from the forest to take their places in the fighting ranks, relieved by the cheerful Chinese.

### "OUR LITTLE BIT SOCIETY"

The above Society, yesterday, sent to Messrs. Shaw, Tomes & Co. four cases of War comforts, as below, for transmission to the No. 2, Shed, Alexandra Dock, Bombay:—21 prs. stretcher boots, 1,689 roller bandages, 21 sleeveless sweaters, 65 mufflers, 29 meat covers, 103 prs. woollen mittens, 15 eye bandages, 98 cloth slippers, 380 pairs pyjamas, 7 floor cloths, 71 necks of flannel vests, 8 bath towels, 138 white woollen caps, 49 milk coats, 2 white woollen belts, 1 lot magazines, and 14 prs. white woollen socks.

To Major P. C. Lawes, 177th Battery, M.E.S. Mesopotamia, 70 pairs of woollen socks were sent.

QUEEN MARY'S NEEDLEWORK GUILD. The following letter has been received by Mr. Green (Hon. Secretary of the Society) from Queen Mary's Needlework Guild:—

DEAR MADAM—I am so glad to tell you of the safe arrival of the two cases sent by you on September 7th. I am commanded by the Queen to convey to you and to all the kind workers and donors of this very nice gift Her Majesty's grateful thanks. The Queen wishes me to say how very much Her Majesty appreciates your work and all the things which are sent, which are of most useful and just what we want. I cannot tell you what pleasure we had in unpacking your beautiful things—they were all so well made and so useful. The pyjamas were quite lovely, and all those stretcher quilts, pillows, and stretcher boots made to match have been sent off to one of our Casualty Clearing Stations, where, I assume you, they will be very much appreciated.

I wish I could tell you what a true pleasure it is to get the things so beautifully sent, and so beautifully made. I can only add that all the Matrons of the hospitals, and the soldiers, write such grateful letters of thanks when they get these lovely things—Yours very truly,  
(Signed) ARNOLD DAWSON.

### VICTORIA BRITISH SCHOOL.

DISTRIBUTION OF PRIZES BY LADY MAY.

Lady May distributed the prizes to the students of the Victoria British School yesterday afternoon in the presence of a large gathering.

THE REPORT.

Mr. L. Forster, B.A. (Lond), the Headmaster, read the report, which stated that the maximum enrolment was 51 (60 in 1916); the minimum enrolment, 41 (47 in 1916); and the average attendance, 45 (47 in 1916). The cost of each unit in average attendance was \$117.54 (\$118.63 in 1916).

As last year, all pupils in the upper classes (1 and 2) were required to enter for the Hongkong University Local Examinations. The results were very satisfactory, and show that the children attending this school are receiving as good and as advanced an education as they would in the ordinary course obtain at Home, the studies being up to the standard required for entrance to the University. In these examinations, the boy candidates at this school take English, arithmetic, history, geography, algebra, geometry trigonometry and Scripture; the girls take the same subjects, with the difference that hygiene and needlework are substituted for algebra and geometry. Further, if any pupil in the upper classes shows any special aptitude for mathematics, French or Latin, he is encouraged to take up these subjects. In addition, the boys have the opportunity of learning Chinese, written and colloquial (Cantonese), under a native teacher, and have made satisfactory progress during the year.

For girls, cookery has been added to the curriculum during the year and is a popular, as well as a very useful, subject.

The University Local results were:—Matriculation Examination.—1 examined, 1 passed; Senior Local.—2 examined, 2 passed; Junior Local.—4 examined, 3 passed. The detailed examination reports from the University show that the candidates sent in for these examinations were very well prepared, the "English" section being particularly satisfactory.

At the annual examination of the remaining classes in December good work was shown, the papers in class 4 deserving special mention. In the Kindergarten classes the work was handicapped by the difficulty of obtaining material from Home.

The school is the fortunate possessor of an excellent playground, which is made use of on every possible occasion, football and hockey being chiefly played. Swimming is very popular, and one of the boys is the champion boy swimmer of the Colony.

The girls work in connection with the Ministering Children's League, the proceeds of an annual bazaar being devoted to charities concerned with the welfare of children both in the Colony and at Home. The girls have also undertaken the sale of roses and badges on the various "Days," while the Cadets from the school sold programmes on similar occasions.

Dr. McKenny has examined the children every quarter. The general health of the pupils has been slightly better than in previous years. An annual prize has been established to perpetuate the memory of those scholars who have fallen in the war; namely, Lieut. Hoskins, Lieut. Brett, Pte. Bullock, and Lieut. Alan Morris. The prize is to be awarded to the student making the best result in the local University examinations.

THE PRIZE LIST.

The following was the prize list:—  
Class I.—R. C. Gegg, Matriculation prize; Gladys Woolley, Senior Local prize; Victor Hunt, Senior Local prize.  
Class II.—John Gardiner, Junior Local prize; and free scholarship; David Lyon, Junior Local prize; Evie Woolley, Junior Local prize.  
Class III.—Christie Angus, Junior Local prize.

Class IV.—Nancy McNeillie, free scholarship and class prize; Betty Ferguson, English.  
Class V.—Sarah Shaw, free scholarship and class prize; Betty Baker, general excellence; William Gardner, arithmetic.

Class VI.—Dolly Lyon, free scholarship and class prize; Daisy Mitchell, English; Margaret Woolley, arithmetic.

Class VII.—Alex. McNeillie, free scholarship and class prize; Maimie Wallace, general excellence.  
Class VIII.—Arthur Kerr, class prize; Alex. Shaw, class prize.

INFANTS.—Maudie Mitchell, class prize.  
Special Prizes.  
WAR MEMORIAL PRIZE.—R. C. Gegg.  
CHINESE SENIOR PRIZE.—R. C. F. Duncan.

CHINESE JUNIOR PRIZE.—Nicholas Nolan. An excellent entertainment was given by the students. It began with the "Song of the Bow," rendered by several students. The "Trial Scene from Shakespeare's 'Merchant of Venice'" was presented in a very creditable manner, the enunciation of those taking part being remarkably clear. The cast was as follows:—"The Duke," Geo. Angus; "Portia," Miss E. Woolley; "Shylock," D. Lyon; "Antonio," Miss C. Angus; "Bassanio," Miss N. McNeillie; "Gratiano," Miss R. Tolan; "Nerissa," Miss D. Mitchell; "Servant of the Duke," Miss S. Shaw. At the conclusion the young performers were heartily applauded.

Lady May was presented with a bouquet of flowers by little Miss Daphne Leach, and Mr. L. Forster, thanked her ladyship for devoting, as in previous years, a portion of her valuable time for the purpose of distributing the prizes. Cheers were then given for Lady May and for the staff. The singing of the National Anthem brought the proceedings to a close.

### CANTON NEWS.

[BY COURTESY OF THE "CHUNG YING" MAY 10.]

CANTON, May 2nd.

THE CANTON-HANKOW RAILWAY.

We are informed that the Committee of the Canton-Hankow Railway Company, have decided to send a protest against Dr. Sun Yat-sen's appointment of directors to take charge of the railway. A messenger sent by Dr. Sun to announce the appointments was not received by the Committee, who refuse to recognise his authority. The Committee have addressed appeals to the Tuchen and shareholders, declaring that the railway was constructed with capital subscribed by the public and cannot be forcibly seized by any Government.

THE NORTHERN SQUADRON. The Tuchen has received a report that ten Northern gunboats, which were sent to attack Kwongtung, are lying off the Fukien coast. Several torpedo-boats are reported, to be about to leave Shanghai for Amoy.

Other reports state that two ships of the Northern Squadron in Amoy, have been sent to Vladivostok.

Commander Sun Hing-yung has reported that Lung's troops are assembling in Tsai-man and Hoi-on, (adjacent to Lai-chow). Several transports have been seen busily transporting troops and ammunition to these places. Sun has requested the Tuchen to send gunboats to patrol the coast of Lai-chow.

M.P.s. WAITING FOR REMITTANCES. Wong Ching-ting, the speaker of Parliament, who went to Shanghai to invite the Northern M.P.s. to proceed to Canton, has wired stating that numerous M.P.s. in Shanghai are waiting for their expenses to be paid to Canton. He added that most of the M.P.s. are surprised that a change of the Military Government should be proposed when the Parliament is not sitting.

Commander Chan Kwing-ming reports that he has sent additional armies to the front as the situation is very grave. Northern troops are approaching very near to the Canton forces, and fighting is expected shortly.

PROVIDING THE SINEWS OF WAR. The Treasurer has requested the Tuchen to suggest how funds may be secured to meet the pressing military expenses. As the result of a consultation, it was decided to instruct the public to pay an advance of two months' house taxes. This plan will be carried out very soon, and is expected to furnish a large amount.

### SPORT.

GYMKHANA ENTRIES.

The following are the entries in the various events for the Gymkhana, to be held at Happy Valley on the 11th inst.:—

FIVE FURLONGS RACE.—Huntsman, Morning Glory, Haggis, Second Violin, Marine, Camford and Doubtful.

GYMKHANA STAKES.—Windsor Dahlia, Churchman, Siamese Cat, The Spec, Brown Mouse, Anticipation, Catford.

CLASS HANDICAP.—Glorious Pearl, Conquest, Dahlia, Huntsman, Churchman, Morning Glory, Black Cat, Cadown's Waif, Essex Chief, Dividend, The Spec, Peckskill, Second Violin, Anticipation, Marine, Ridgeway, Catford, Sandford, Camford and Green Cloth.

HANDICAP (ONE AND A QUARTER MILE) RACE.—Glorious Pearl, Siamese Cat, Black Cat, Windsor, Dahlia, Conquest, Dahlia, Essex Chief, The Spec, Peckskill, Brown Mouse, Anticipation and Catford.

HANDICAP (FROM THE TWO MILE POST ONCE ROUND AND IN).—Ploughed Field, Black Cat, Peckskill, Haggis, Dividend, Ridgeway, Second Violin, Marine, Green Cloth, Sandford and Doubtful.

GOLF.

GOVERNOR'S CUP COMPETITION.

THE DRAW FOR PARTNERS.

The following is the draw for partners in the Governor's Cup Competition. The draw proper will be announced in a few days. The first round is to be played on or before Sunday, May 19th, and the second round on or before June 2nd, at Fanling:—

H. E. Lindell and G. C. Wood.  
W. D. Kraft and Major Robertson.  
R. J. Rawlinson and E. B. Lambert.  
S. Evans and R. J. Wilton.  
G. M. Harston and E. D. C. Wolfe.  
H. C. Sandford and D. Maitland.  
J. C. Fletcher and J. Martin.  
J. C. Grist and G. M. Young.  
J. Hooper and W. L. Leask.  
V. L. Kairley and E. J. Edwards.  
F. Syme Thomson and H. A. Lammer.  
Lindsay Woods and C. Thorne.  
A. Ritchie and D. Danby.  
H. Des Vaux and A. R. Lowe.  
Hon. Mr. D. Landale and Morton Smith.

P. J. Falconer and S. E. Hodge.  
A. Leach and W. M. Fleming.  
P. J. de Rome and Col. Mayhew.  
G. A. Redmond and A. G. Coppin.  
W. J. Morrison and W. A. Taylor.

J. W. Franks and J. R. Wood.  
A. E. Crapnell and N. J. Austin.  
T. R. Chasels and J. W. Mayhew.  
C. H. Gale and Sir Wm. Rees Davis.  
L. N. Loeffe and H. E. Sir Henry May.

A. C. Davidson and H. J. Gedge.  
A. E. Carleton and G. Dunbarton.  
H. Scott and H. S. Bennett.  
J. C. Turnbull and G. A. Woodcock.  
J. W. Stewart and J. McHutchon.

J. B. Lancaster and Capt. Buck.  
H. E. Murray and F. A. Wells.  
A. H. Lay and J. Stalker.  
R. M. Henderson and A. G. McKichan.

P. J. Wodehouse and F. Bevington.  
F. C. Millington and H. E. Hayward.  
C. C. Stark and Middleton-Smith.  
A. G. M. Fletcher and G. H. Wilson.

N. E. Stab and Capt. Gray.  
L. A. E. Hall and Com. Beckwith.  
Dr. Forsyth and Hon. Mr. Holyoak.  
Lt. A. B. Raworth and J. Gibb.  
T. J. Fisher and R. E. O. Bird.

A. B. Purves and Hon. Mr. Hallifax.  
R. A. Lawson and Dr. Dreaper.  
C. H. P. Hay and F. A. Perry.  
A. K. Henderson and A. Morrison.

### HONGKONG "BISLEY"

DETAILS OF THIS YEAR'S COMPETITION.

The Naval, Military, and Police Forces' regular and auxiliary team and individual shoot for H. E. the Governor's Cup will take place under the auspices of the Police Reserve, at King's Park, on Empire Day, May 24th.

One team of four men, in which Officers and N.C. Officers may be included, is invited to represent the following branches of the Services, i.e.:—

TEAM.

- 1.—Royal Navy.
- 2.—Royal Marine Light Infantry.
- 3.—Royal Garrison Artillery.
- 4.—Royal Engineers.
- 5.—Staff and Departments (Army).
- 6.—25th Middlesex.
- 7.—74th Punjab.
- 8.—18th Infantry.
- 9.—H.K. Defence Corps (Infantry).
- 10.—H.K. Defence Corps (Infantry).
- 11.—H.K. Defence Corps (Artillery and Engineers).
- 12.—Hongkong Police and Wardens.
- 13.—Dockyard Defence Corps and Naval Yard Police.
- 14.—Taikoo Dockyard Armed Guard.
- 15.—Hongkong Police Reserve.

Firing will take place with Service Rifles. Competitors must provide their own ammunition. Aperture sights may be used for the deliberate practices only—penalty 4 per cent. to be deducted from the aggregate deliberate score.

Firing will take place at the following ranges and targets:—

Range.	Practice.	Target.	Rounds.
200	Deliberate	Bisley Figure and sighter.	
200	Snapp-Shooting (Target exposed 5 sec.)	Do.	
400	Rapid.	Do.	10 (Magazines charged. Time allowed: 45 sec.)
600	Deliberate	Do.	
600	Deliberate	Bisley 18" Bull.	Do.

A tie in the individual shoot will be decided in accordance with N.R.A. rules. A tie in the team shoot will be decided by firing 3 rounds per man (without sighters) at the 600 yards range.

The time allowed to a competitor within which to fire a shot (except at snapp-shooting and rapid) is 30 seconds from the time the signalling disc or flag is lowered.

The names of the members of each team must be sent on or before Friday, May 18th, at noon, to Mr. F. C. Jenkin, C.B.E., Commanding Hongkong Police Reserve, Prince's Building.

### COMPANY MEETING.

CHINESE ENGINEERING AND MINING CO., LTD.

The annual general meeting of the shareholders of the Chinese Engineering and Mining Co., Ltd., was held in London on the April 26th, when the Directors' report and statement of accounts for the year ending 30th June, 1917, was submitted. The following is an extract from the Directors' report:—The net result of the year's transactions shows a balance to the credit of profit and loss account of £411,654, made up as follows:—

Proportion of Kailan Mining Administration's profits, plus	China interest	2278,054
Interest in Europe		16,789
Agency fees		4,000
Sundry receipts		60
Exchange		60
Balance brought forward		162,129
Total		2463,031

Expenses in Europe	24,608
Directors' fees	4,200
Income tax	42,031
Relief funds	500
	51,427

Leaving a net balance of £2411,654 which the Directors recommend should be appropriated as follows:—

Interim dividend of 5 per cent., paid 15th May, 1917, absorbed	250,000
Final dividend 7½ per cent., paid 15th Dec., 1917 (making 12½ per cent. for the year), 75,000	
Excess profits duty, estimated at	95,000
Balance carried forward 1917	2411,654

### LAWN TENNIS.

HONGKONG C.C. TOURNAMENTS.

Two matches only were played, yesterday, in the Hongkong C.C. Tennis Tournaments. The following were the results:—

#### MIXED HANDICAP DOUBLES.

C. B. Brown and Mrs. Brown (ret. 15/3) beat Lt. Col. Crisp and Miss Ventris (owe 2/6)—6-2; 6-4.

#### HANDICAP DOUBLES.

Morse and Redmond (owe 4/6) beat H. and R. Hancock (owe 15/3)—6-4; 7-5.

#### TO-DAY'S MATCHES.

The following matches have been arranged for to-day:—

#### MIXED HANDICAP DOUBLES.

J. R. Irvine and Mrs. Rodger (scr.) play C. Thorne and Mrs. Black (ret. 15).

#### OPEN CHAMPIONSHIP SINGLES.

M. W. Lo plays S. Imago.  
HANDICAP SINGLES "A."  
H. Pegg (scr.) plays H. Smith (ret. 1/6).



## THE DEPORTATION CASE.

### ACTION AGAINST OFFICIALS

#### CROSS-EXAMINATION OF MR. HALLIFAX.

##### MR. MESSER'S EVIDENCE.

The action which Li Hong Mi, a solicitor's interpreter whose exportation has been ordered, is bringing against the Captain Superintendent of Police, the Secretary for Chinese Affairs and the Attorney-General, was continued at the Full Court yesterday.

The plaintiff is represented by Mr. H. E. Pollock, K.C., and Mr. Alabaster, O.B.E., instructed by Mr. Wilkinson, of Messrs. Wilkinson & Grist, while Mr. E. H. Sharp, K.C., O.B.E., and the Attorney-General, Mr. J. H. Kemp, C.B.E., instructed by the Crown Solicitor, appear for the defendants.

CROSS-EXAMINATION OF MR. HALLIFAX. The cross-examination of Mr. E. R. Hallifax, the Secretary for Chinese Affairs, was continued.

Mr. Pollock, addressing witness, said: I would like to remind you of this passage in Li Hong Mi's statement "I claim in fairness that all witnesses should be confronted so that we may go into the matter fully." The question I wish to ask is "do you consider that was a fair request for Mr. Li Hong Mi to make?"—It was a natural request perhaps.

Was it a reasonable request for him to make?—Yes.

And I suppose you would admit that if the accused had an opportunity of confronting and questioning the witnesses, that would result in the matter being gone into fully, or, at all events, more fully than it was gone into?—It is difficult to say that, Mr. Pollock.

If he had that opportunity it would be a fuller form of enquiry, would it not?—It might be that.

I think it would be. Would it not follow, if the accused asked any question at all that it would make the enquiry of a fuller character?—Yes.

I suppose you will admit—and you have been a Police Magistrate—that as a matter of mere fairness the accused person should know the evidence against him?

The Chief Justice: That goes without saying.

I suppose you will admit that a party accused could not answer or explain testimony of which he was kept in ignorance?—He could not answer as to details if he was kept in ignorance but he could answer generally a charge made generally.

That is not my question. Could he answer or question testimony, meaning, of course, evidence, if he was kept in ignorance of that testimony?—No, he could not.

This finding was given in an appeal case. "A summons to answer charges, the evidence in support of which is withheld, appears to their Lordships illusory." Do you agree with that?—I must agree with it.

I don't want any fencing with words. I am not asking you to overrule a judgment of the Privy Council. I am asking your own opinion as a gentleman of commonsense who has been a police magistrate. Do you agree?—What do you mean by illusory?

I should say futile?—If the defendant knew nothing of the nature of the offence, it would be futile; but if he is given enough evidence in the allegations to show the line of defence he could take up it would not be futile.

Merely giving a man the charges, and withholding the evidence, is that not an illusory trial?—I must agree to that, but I cannot exactly interpret illusory.

I will use another expression. It would be a kind of mock trial?—If he is not given enough information to make a defence, yes, it would be.

There is a reference to champerty. What do you understand by champerty?—Malpractice connected with the law.

Does it not convey anything more definite to your mind?—The engineering of cases which would not otherwise be brought on.

Don't you know champerty is an agreement to share the proceeds of litigation?—Yes.

Having come to that point don't you think that to meet a charge of champerty it must be known to the accused, roughly the date when that agreement was made to the party with whom he is supposed to have entered into that agreement and, generally, some details with regard to that agreement so that he can rebut the charge?—No, I take it that the details

given are more or less to define generally the course of conduct of which the allegations consist so as to give him some idea of knowing whom he could call as witnesses.

Are you suggesting that where a particular case is mentioned all a man has to do is to enter a general denial?—He could call his employer, people connected with the legal profession here, people employed in the particular case.

Do you seriously suggest that supposing Mr. Li Hong Mi had dabbled in champerty that he would be likely to impart that knowledge to his employer?—No.

What would be the good then of calling his employer?—His employer could say that to the best of his knowledge, and he was closely concerned in this particular business—that there was no possibility of such proceedings on the part of Mr. Li Hong Mi.

Do you really and seriously suggest to us as a man of commonsense that an employer would know so much of his interpreter's actions that he could say it was impossible for him to enter into champerty?—I think so. He would have formed a sufficient opinion of his character to be able to say so.

Is not the fact that an employer retains an interpreter in his employment some evidence, at any rate, *prima facie* that he has confidence in him?—Yes, it seems to indicate confidence.

Mr. Potter was named as a witness by Mr. Li Hong Mi. One of the charges referred to in Mr. Tsun's case. Mr. Potter was engaged as counsel in that particular case and he stated that he had never heard of Mr. Li Hong Mi having any connection with it?—That is merely negative.

That is just the class of evidence you have been telling us would be effective. He could not bring any evidence except negative evidence?—Evidence of positive good character to negative charges against him.

You accept the statement made by his Lordship yesterday that in answering these charges the onus is thrown right on the accused?—Once the allegations are made then the onus is on the accused to prove that they are untrue.

To these charges against him—Mr. Li Hong Mi gave a general denial?—Yes.

There is *prima facie* an adverse decision against this man come to by the Governor-in-Council on the evidence of the prosecution. How can he show reason against that unless he has an opportunity of seeing the evidence which created that first impression on the Governor's mind?—The charges are put in the form of allegations and in that form he can answer them.

Plaintiff did not ask to be present when Mr. Potter's evidence was taken?—No.

Did you tell Mr. Li Hong Mi when you were going to examine Mr. Potter as a witness on his behalf?—No.

Surely it was for you to give notice to Mr. Li Hong Mi if you intended him to have an opportunity of putting questions to Mr. Potter?—If I had thought of it I might have told him. If there had been anything in what Mr. Potter said to warrant Mr. Li Hong Mi being present I should have subsequently given him an opportunity of being present.

Supposing Mr. Li Hong Mi had expressed a desire to hear Mr. Potter, you would have allowed him to do so?—Yes.

Why did you not give him an opportunity of being present?—It is not the usual practice and it did not strike me.

Has it never occurred to you to consider this matter in fairness to the accused party?—Yes, he is treated fairly.

Do you seriously suggest that to their Lordships?—Yes.

The Chief Justice: I understand you to say it would have been open to the accused in this case, when you read the charges over to him, to have brought witnesses before you to speak generally as to his conduct. Supposing he had brought his employer and any other professional man to give him, generally speaking, good conduct—would you have caused a further enquiry to be made into the specific charges?

Mr. Hallifax: The testimony of these witnesses would have been given very full weight.

Supposing they had given him a good character as far as they knew, would you then have thought it your duty to have gone fully into the specific charges?—If anything they said gave the slightest opening for further enquiry, yes, my Lord.

I take it that you would have questioned these people who had been called as to general character upon the charges brought against the accused. You would

have told them that, according to your information, the accused was a man of bad character and that he had been charged with so and so?—It is the custom to say to them "These are the charges brought against this man, can you help us in any way whatsoever?"

Mr. Potter's evidence was not sufficient to cause you to make further investigation?—No.

Have there been any other cases of this kind?—Yes.

Mr. Pollock: Have Deportation orders been made in these other cases?—They probably have. I cannot say of my own knowledge.

THE CAPTAIN SUPERINTENDENT OF POLICE.

Mr. McL. Messer, the Captain Superintendent of Police and Superintendent of Victoria Gaol, was then called to give evidence. He said that on November 6th, 1917, Li Hong Mi was brought to the Police Station under arrest. Witness saw him and also Mr. Leo d'Almada.

Mr. d'Almada came to him for two purposes, to arrange about bail and to see Mr. Li Hong Mi regarding office affairs. Bail could not be granted until after Li Hong Mi's interview with the Secretary for Chinese Affairs, and so witness took steps to expedite that interview. It generally happened, under ordinary circumstances, that the accused party had to remain a night in gaol.

When Mr. Leo d'Almada wished to speak to plaintiff witness reminded him that the usual custom was not to allow solicitors to interview a prospective deportee until after the interview with the Secretary for Chinese Affairs. Mr. d'Almada said he understood and the interview between accused and the solicitor was allowed upon an undertaking that they would not speak on anything connected with the deportation? Under the Ordinance, he was Superintendent of the House of Detention. He would treat prospective deportees as coming under the prison regulations, and examination of prisoners for the purpose of maintaining health was required.

No objection was made to him by Li Hong Mi either as regards physical examination or the taking of fingerprints. If the plaintiff had objected it would have been the duty of the hospital warder to report the matter. When such a matter was reported to witness or the Assistant-Superintendent the case was dealt with on its merits. In the case of Li Hong Mi, as he would probably only be in detention for a short while, and as he had been a Government servant and was well-known, if he had objected to the physical examination special measures would probably have been taken to keep him separate from the other prisoners until he had seen the medical officer. As far as taking fingerprints was concerned, if Li Hong Mi had protested and the matter had been reported to him he had no doubt that in the particular circumstances he would have waived the formality.

Witness was then cross-examined by Mr. Alabaster and in answer to one question he stated that it was not absolutely essential, under the Ordinance, that the accused party should be taken to the House of Detention before bail was allowed.

When a person is in prison and is told by someone in authority to do something, do you consider that when obeying that order he is acting under compulsion?—Not of necessity.

The Chief Justice: Was this examination made in private?—There may have been others present. It depends upon the time of day.

The medical examination takes place in the case of everyone?—Yes.

Even a misdemeanant who is sentenced, say to three months' imprisonment in the first class?—Yes.

As far as you know does that apply to all prisoners?—Yes.

CONFIDENTIAL MATTERS.

Before the Attorney-General commenced his summing up of the evidence there was some considerable argument regarding the question of disclosing matters which, it was submitted, had to be withheld in the interests of the Colony.

The Attorney-General argued that as the fact had been brought out in the cross-examination of Mr. Hallifax that certain matters could not be made public he was entitled to use that statement in support of his contention that the consideration which the Crown had placed upon the Ordinance was the correct one.

The Chief Justice: We have evidence before us that it is not customary to produce these reports, that it is regarded as undesirable to do so, and one reason given is that informers would not come forward if their identities had to be disclosed. You are, therefore, perfectly entitled to argue on that evidence, that any other procedure would be contrary to the intentions of the Ordinance.

The Attorney-General: And against the interests of the Colony.

The Chief Justice: Won't it suffice to argue on the first point? If it is clear that it means evidence generally in the proceedings under the Deportation Ordinance. The objection is taken not in this particular case only, but against any disclosure of Deportation proceedings.

I do not propose to argue that, if the Deportation Ordinance clearly intends that the proceedings are to be disclosed, that the Government's desire in this particular case, that the evidence should not be disclosed would be sufficient. We do not argue that. We should let the case go.

The Chief Justice: You are entitled to use in support of your argument the evidence that in the opinion of the Secretary of Chinese Affairs these documents should not be disclosed and that therefore such a procedure is in accordance with your intention throughout and in accordance with the Ordinance.

The case was then adjourned.

## HONGKONG MAGISTRACY.

### THEFT FROM TAIKOO DOCKYARD.

A Chinese pleaded guilty to stealing a quantity of lead from Taikoo Dockyard. It was stated that the man stole the lead from the roof of the dockyard.

Mr. J. R. Wood sentenced defendant to a month's hard labour.

### A POSTMAN IMPRISONED.

A Chinese postman was charged, on remand, with attempting to obtain twenty cents by fraud.

Defendant was alleged to have delivered a letter to a Japanese gentleman and demanded twenty cents on the ground that the letter had been taxed.

Mr. J. R. Wood sentenced defendant to three months' hard labour.

### THEFT FROM KOWLOON GODOWN.

Two Chinese were charged with stealing a number of fish-plates, the property of the Kowloon Godown Company; and two other Chinese were charged with receiving the articles.

Mr. Mattingly prosecuted on behalf of the Godown Co. and Mr. F. X. d'Almada appeared for the receivers.

Mr. J. R. Wood remanded the case for a week.

### UNLAWFUL POSSESSION OF OPIUM.

Two Chinese women were charged with being in unlawful possession of a quantity of opium.

Revenue Inspector Lanigan stated that the defendants were arrested on the Leung Ling Wharf with the opium in their possession.

Mr. J. R. Wood fined one of the defendants \$500, with the alternative of three months' hard labour; and the other defendant \$1.

### CHARGE OF RECEIVING STOLEN PROPERTY.

A Chinese shop-keeper and his two assistants were charged with receiving stolen property.

Mr. W. B. Hind appeared for the defendants.

It was stated that defendants had received into their shop five boxes of umbrellas, three boxes of camphor, one box of perfume, and a box of felt hats, of the total value of \$300. The property was alleged to have been stolen from a Japanese godown.

Mr. Hind said his clients purchased the goods and were not aware that they had been stolen. He applied for a week's remand.

Inspector Watt said his detectives were already on the trail of a robber's den, and it would probably be proved that these were the men who had stolen the articles.

Mr. Dyer Ball remanded the case, fixing bail at \$1,000 for the first defendant, and at \$750 each for his two felons.

### ATTEMPTING TO ROB A HOUSE.

Two Chinese were charged with attempting to rob a house at Kowloon.

Inspector Gordon said defendants were seen attempting to enter the house by some Indians, who chased and arrested them. When taken to the Police Station and searched, a knife was concealed in the stocking of one of the defendants.

Witness asked him what he intended to do with the knife, and defendant replied that it was for the purpose of fighting and not for robbery. He had had a row with a man residing in Yauwatti a few nights ago, and he was on his way to find him, when he was arrested. As the result of inquiries it was ascertained that this was true. Inspector Gordon added that he would now alter the charge to one of being in unlawful possession of a knife with intent to use it for an unlawful purpose.

Mr. J. R. Wood fined defendant \$25, with the alternative of fourteen days' hard labour, and discharged the other defendant.

### NOT AFRAID TO MEET THE KING.

A Chinese was charged with picking the pockets of another Chinese.

Complainant stated that as defendant, who was amongst a crowd of passengers on the incoming *Wo Fat* passed by him, he felt a slight pull at his coat-pocket, but did not take any particular notice of it. It was soon followed by another tug at his coat-pocket, and some money fell on the ground. Complainant then realised that a pick-pocket was at work, and made a grab at the man. Defendant tried to escape, and complainant shouted out, with the result that several other passengers surrounded defendant, who was arrested and taken on to the wharf and searched.

Defendant denied the charge, alleging that the money had been introduced on to his person by complainant. He was an old soldier of China, and when the *Lukong* asked him to accompany him to the wharf he went willingly. He was an honest man and was not afraid to go and meet the King even.

Mr. Dyer Ball remanded the case for further inquiries.

## INTIMATIONS

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SOLE AGENTS FOR SPALDING'S ATHLETIC GOODS.

SLAZENGER'S AND AYRE'S

1918

## TENNIS BALLS

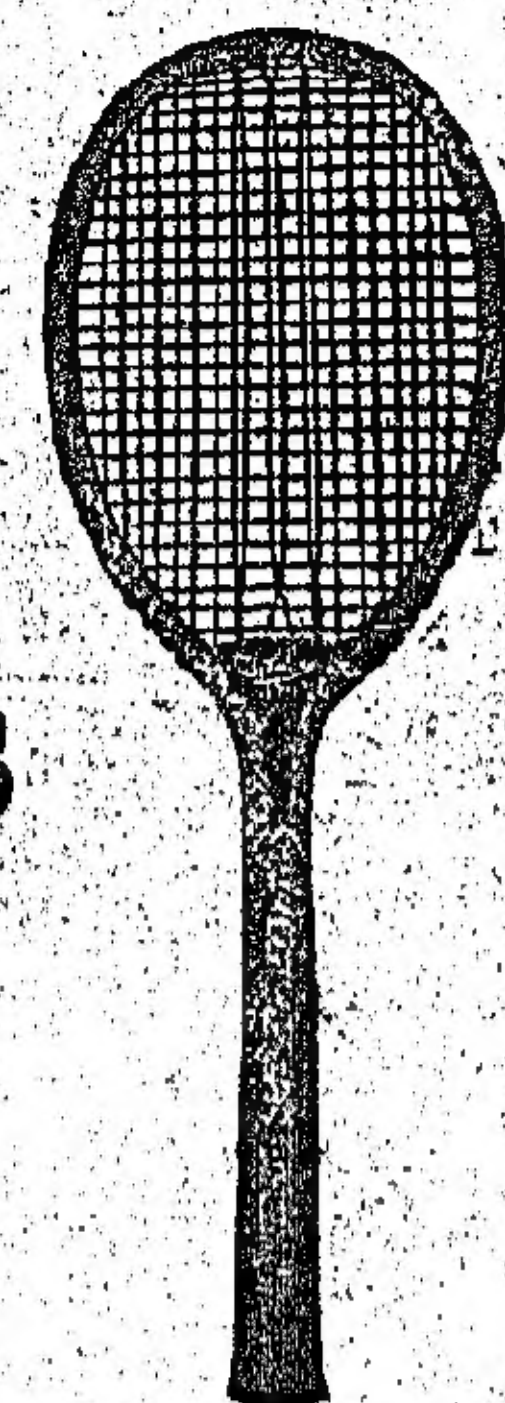
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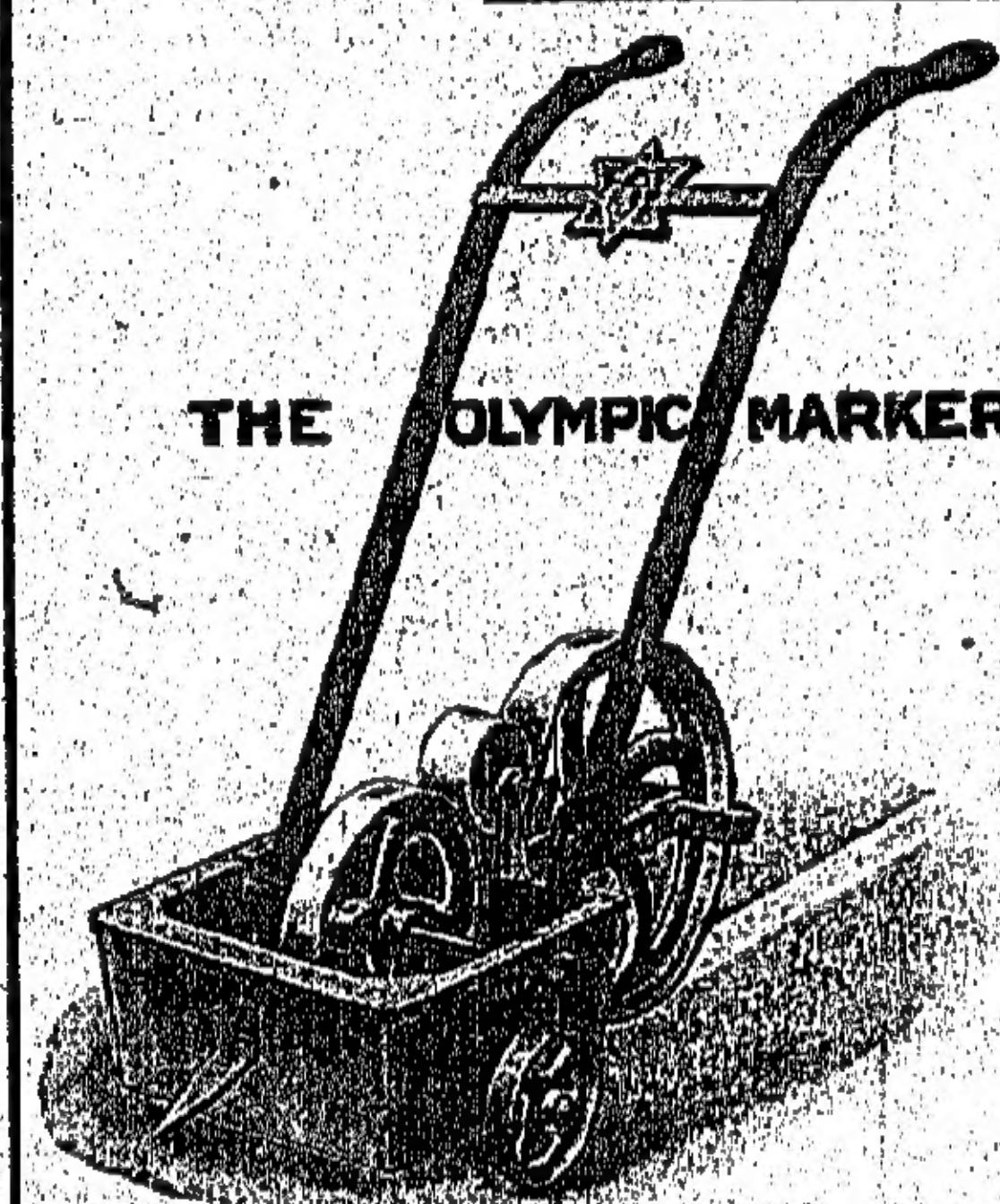
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REAL RUSSIAN PEARLS.  
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[1949]

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1837



## NEW ADVERTISEMENTS

## TENNIS TOURNAMENT.

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Best of 5 sets at 4.30 p.m.

T-O-D-A-Y

ON

WAR CHARITIES COURT

(Weather permitting).

P. M. HODGSON,

Hon. Secretary.

Hongkong, 3rd May, 1918.

[1867]

THE CHINA-BORNEO CO., LTD.

## NOTICE TO SHAREHOLDERS.

THE FIFTEENTH YEARLY MEETING of SHAREHOLDERS of the above Company will be held at the Company's Office, 54 George Street, Hongkong, on FRIDAY, the 17th May, 1918, to receive a Statement of Accounts for the year 1917, and the Report of the General Manager and Consulting Committee, and to elect a Consulting Committee and Auditor.

The TRANSFER BOOKS of the Company will be CLOSED from the 4th May to the 17th May, 1918, both days inclusive. THE CHINA-BORNEO CO., LTD., W. G. DARBY, General Manager.

Hongkong, 2nd May, 1918.

[1865]

## TO LET.

NO. 110, THE PEAK, "No. 1, HILLSIDE."

Apply to—  
THE HONGKONG LAND INVESTMENT & AGENCY Co., Ltd.

[1856]

## NOTICE.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN that the Partnership between WILLIAM LOGAN and BERNARDINO BASTO in the business of Share and General Brokers heretofore carried on under the firm name of LOGAN & BASTO has this day been dissolved by mutual consent.

All outstanding contracts entered into on or before this date in the name of the said firm will be carried out by Messrs. PASTOR, SMITH & FLEMING, who are hereby authorized to liquidate the firm.

W. LOGAN,

B. BASTO.

Hongkong, 5th April, 1918.

WITH reference to the above I beg hereby to give Notice that as from this date I will carry on Business of Share and General Broker under the style of W. LOGAN & Co.

W. LOGAN.

Hongkong, 5th April, 1918.

WITH reference to the above I beg hereby to give Notice that as from this date I will carry on Business of Share and General Broker under the style of BASTO & Co.

B. BASTO.

Hongkong, 5th April, 1918.

[1952]

## NOTICE.

JOHN BELL IRVING, Junior, DALLAS GERALD MERCEUR BERNARD, THOMAS SHAW FORREST and ALFRED BROOKE SMITH have this day been admitted Members of and authorized to sign the name of our Company.

We have authorized WILLIAM SHERLOCK DUPREE and CHARLES WILLIAMSON HESWICK to sign for the Company "per Procuratione."

JARDINE, MATHESON &amp; Co., Ltd.

Hongkong, 1st May, 1918.

[1953]

## NOTICE.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN that owing to the winding up of our business we have to-day instructed our Solicitor, Mr. LEO D'ALMEIDA & CASTRO, to collect all outstanding debts due to us. Our customers are therefore requested to kindly pay their accounts to Mr. LEO D'ALMEIDA & CASTRO, of Old Supreme Court Building, Hongkong, as soon as possible, and his receipt for same shall be a valid discharge.

Hongkong, 29th day of April, 1918.

THE SHUI CHEONG FIRM.

Tailors, Drapers and Outfitters,

No. 12, Wellington Street.

[1945]

UNION INSURANCE SOCIETY OF CANTON, LIMITED.

## NOTICE.

FROM this date and during the absence of the undersigned from the Colony, Mr. C. H. P. HAY will perform the duties of the General Manager of the Society.

By Order of the Board,

C. MONTAGUE EDE,

General Manager.

Hongkong, 27th April, 1918.

[1937]

BRITISH TRADERS' INSURANCE COMPANY, LIMITED.

## NOTICE.

FROM this date and during the absence of the undersigned from the Colony, Mr. C. H. P. HAY will perform the duties of the General Manager of the Company.

By Order of the Board,

C. MONTAGUE EDE,

General Manager.

Hongkong, 27th April, 1918.

[1938]

THE CHINA FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY, LIMITED.

## NOTICE.

FROM this date and during the absence of the undersigned from the Colony, Mr. C. H. P. HAY will perform the duties of the General Manager of the Company.

By Order of the Board,

C. MONTAGUE EDE,

General Manager.

Hongkong, 27th April, 1918.

[1939]

## INTIMATIONS

A. S. WATSON &amp; CO., LIMITED.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN that the THIRTY-THIRD ANNUAL ORDINARY GENERAL MEETING of the Company (since its registration) will be held at the Hongkong Hotel, Hongkong, TO-MORROW (SATURDAY), the 4th May, 1918, at Noon, for the purpose of receiving the Report of the General Managers together with a Statement of Accounts to the 31st December, 1917.

The REGISTER of SHARES of the Company will be CLOSED from MONDAY, the 30th day of April, to MONDAY, the 6th day of May, 1918, both days inclusive, during which period no Transfer of Shares can be Registered.

JOHN D. HUMPHREYS & SON, General Managers.

Hongkong, 24th April, 1918.

[1831]

THE HONGKONG ICE COMPANY, LIMITED.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN that an EXTRAORDINARY GENERAL MEETING of the HONGKONG ICE COMPANY, LIMITED, will be held at the Registered Office of the Company, Pedder Street, Victoria, Hongkong, on MONDAY, the 4th day of May, 1918, at 12 o'clock Noon, when the subjoined resolutions which were passed at the Extraordinary General Meeting of the Company held on the 18th day of April, 1918, will be submitted for Confirmation as Special Resolutions:—

(1) That it is expedient to effect an amalgamation of this Company with the Dairy Farm Company, Limited, and that with a view thereto this Company be wound up voluntarily and that Messrs. Jardine, Matheson & Co., Limited, be and they are hereby appointed Liquidators for the purpose of such winding up.

(2) That the conditional Agreement submitted to the meeting for the amalgamation of this Company with the Dairy Farm Company, Limited, upon the terms (inter alia) of the acquisition by that Company of the complete undertaking, business, goodwill and property of this Company in return for the issue to this Company of 52,000 shares of the Dairy Farm Company, Limited, of the nominal value of \$7.50 each credited as fully paid up (being eight shares of \$7.50 each of that Company for each share of \$25 each of this Company) and of the issue by the Dairy Farm Company, Limited, to Messrs. Jardine, Matheson & Co., Limited, the General Managers of this Company (upon their entering into restrictive covenants which have been agreed upon and by way of bonus as compensation for their loss of office as General Managers of this Company) of 2,000 shares of the Dairy Farm Company, Limited, of the nominal value of \$7.50 each credited as fully paid up be and the same is hereby approved and that the Liquidators be and they are hereby authorized pursuant to Section 185 of the Companies Ordinance 1911 to adopt the said Agreement and carry the same into effect with such (if any) modification either before or after the execution thereof as the said Liquidators may think expedient.

The TRANSFER BOOKS of the Company will be CLOSED from the 1st to the 10th May, 1918, both days inclusive.

Dated the 18th day of April, 1918.

JARDINE, MATHESON & Co., Ltd., General Managers.

[1901]

THE HONGKONG ELECTRIC CO., LTD.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN that the TWENTY-NINTH ORDINARY GENERAL MEETING will be held at the Company's Office, St. George's Building, on SATURDAY, the 11th May, at 12 o'clock Noon, for the purpose of presenting the Report of the Directors together with a Statement of Accounts to 28th February, 1918, electing Directors and Auditors.

TRANSFER BOOKS of the Company will be CLOSED from 12 o'clock Noon April 27th to 12 o'clock Noon May 11th.

By Order of the Board of Directors.

GIBB, LIVINGSTON & Co., Agents.

Hongkong, 26th April, 1918.

[1940]

CANTON INSURANCE OFFICE, LIMITED.

NOTICE TO SHAREHOLDERS.

THE THIRTY-SEVENTH ORDINARY MEETING of SHAREHOLDERS will be held at the Office of the undersigned on FRIDAY, the 17th May, 1918, at Noon.

The TRANSFER BOOKS of the Company will be CLOSED from the 3rd May to the 17th May, both days inclusive.

JARDINE, MATHESON & Co., Ltd., General Agents.

Hongkong, 26th April, 1918.

[1949]

NOTICE.

UNION INSURANCE SOCIETY OF CANTON, LTD.

THE CERTIFICATE No. 3051 for 28 Shares Nos. 11410 to 11445 standing in the books of the Society in the name of FRANCISCO DE PAULA CEMBRANO late of Wimbledon, Middlesex, England, has been declared LOST and if at the expiration of one month from the date hereof the above document be not forthcoming another Certificate for the said Shares will be issued by the Society and thereafter no other will be acknowledged.

C. MONTAGUE EDE, General Manager.

Hongkong, 10th April, 1918.

[1879]

THE DAIRY FARM CO., LTD.

APPLICATION has been made to the Directors of this Company to issue to WALTER DOUGLAS GRAY of Hongkong (deceased) a duplicate Certificate or Certificates in lieu thereof upon the statement that the Original Certificate No. 1909 for Shares numbered 28775/28834 and dated 11th January, 1909, has been LOST or DESTROYED. AND NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN that if within 30 days from the date hereof no claims or representation in respect of such Original Certificate is made to the Directors they will proceed to deal with such application for a Certificate.

M. MANUK, Secretary.

Dated 4th day of April, 1918.

[1860]

## INTIMATIONS

HONGKONG JOCKEY CLUB.

## NOTICE.

THE HALF-YEARLY MEETING of Members Advertised to be held on SATURDAY, the 27th April, is unavoidably postponed until SATURDAY, the 11th May, 1918, at 12 o'clock Noon, at the Office of the JOCKEY CLUB, on the Ground Floor of the HONGKONG CLUB ANNEX, Chater Road.

By Order,

T. F. HOUGH,

Clerk of the Course.

Hongkong, 23rd April, 1918.

[1890]

ROYAL HONGKONG YACHT CLUB.

CLOSING CRUISE SEASON 1917/1918.

## NOTICE.

THE CLOSING DAY of the Yachting Season and Prize Presentation will take place at the Club House, North Point, TO-MORROW (SATURDAY), 4th May. The attendance of Members and friends is requested from 2.30 P.M. onwards.

D. K. BLAIR,

Sailing Secretary.

Hongkong, 1st May, 1918.

[1869]

## PUBLIC AUCTION.

MR. GEO. P. LAMBERT has received instructions to sell by Public Auction,

## on TUESDAY,

the 14th day of May, 1918, at 3 o'clock in the afternoon, at his Sales Room in Duddell Street, Victoria, Hongkong,

THE VERY VALUABLE LEASEHOLD PROPERTY,

situate in Barker Road, at The Peak, and comprising these pieces or parcels of ground considered in the Land Office as RURAL BUILDING LOT NUMBER 70 and GARDEN LOT NUMBER 24 together with the attractive residential house thereon known as "TUSCULUM"

and garden tennis court thereto attached, IN ONE LOT.

Rural Building Lot No. 70 contains an area of 29,790 square feet and is held under a Crown Lease for 75 years.

Garden Lot No. 24 contains an area of 7,800 square feet and is held under a Crown Lease for 21 years.

For further particulars and conditions of sale apply to

Messrs. DEACON, LOOKER, DEACON & HANFORD,

1, Des Voeux Road, Central, Vendors' Solicitors,

or to

MR. GEO. P. LAMBERT,

The Auctioneer.

Hongkong, 22nd April, 1918.

[1929]

## HOUSES TO LET

## TO LET.

NO. 1, CARNARVON ROAD, Kowloon, well-built EUROPEAN TWO-STORY HOUSE, good locality.

Apply to—

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[1919]

## IN CINEMATION

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HONGKONG.

TEL. 616.

[19]

## DEATH.

MILLER. Died on April 21st, of wounds received in action, A. R. STUART MILLER, late of Hongkong and Shanghai Banking Corporation, Hongkong staff.

Hongkong Office: 104, Des Voeux Road, C. O. London Office: 121, Fleet Street, E. C.

The Daily Press.

HONGKONG, 3RD MAY, 1918.

CHAOS IN CHINA.

CONDITIONS in China are becoming even more than usually confused. For some time it has been apparent that the Premier and his associates of the Peiyang party were not in entire agreement. It is difficult to explain this. Conflict of opinion with regard to the prosecution of the war against the South, or rather the time at which it may be deemed expedient to open peace negotiations, may be responsible to some extent for the rift in the lute. Or it may be that the negotiations with Japan are not without influence, especially as so much secrecy is being observed in regard to them and the worst is being anticipated. Certain men, notably General Hsu Shu CHEN, believe that they can carry out the Premier's policy better than he can himself, and they are inclined to take action to secure the result he desires. From this it is obvious that the greater authority which it was hoped Tuan CHUN-JUI would exercise on resuming the premiership is being undermined. In short, TUAN seems to be losing his hold upon his supporters. His action in leaving the capital in order to discuss with military leaders at Hankow, Kiukiang and Pukow, the course to be followed is regarded as a manifestation of weakness. There are, of course, those who suggest that he wished to avoid assuming responsibility for the Japanese negotiations, which whatever happens, are sure to arouse hostility on the part of the people and the Press. The fact that Generals TAO KUN and CHANG HWAICHEN asked to be allowed to resign on account

of "sickness" indicates that they were dissatisfied. TAO KUN was not disposed to leave his brother any longer in the occupation of his own post, and desired to return to the flesh-pots of Chihli.

CHANG HWAICHEN, finding the bandits have increased their depredations in his province, was naturally eager to get back to Shantung to protect the people. It is not surprising, therefore, that the Premier considered it advisable to leave Peking in order to exercise his persuasive powers on these two unhappy generals. It has become apparent that the unity of the Peiyang party has received a rude shock, and the divisions among the military leaders cannot be regarded as harbingers of the stable administration which it was expected would be introduced before long. One thing is certain; if TUAN CHUN-JUI should feel constrained to resign, China's active participation in the world-war would become more remote than ever, if it were not actually abandoned within a short time. Possibly, however, the sudden restoration to health of military leaders who formerly felt physically incapable of conducting the operations with which they were entrusted will encourage the Premier to remain in office. He and his followers may derive some comfort, also, from a contemplation of the difficulties besetting their opponents in the South. SHUN CHUN HSUN, who has been pressing the Northern party to arrange a compromise, has apparently relinquished this thankless task, and Kiangsi troops are reported to have defeated the Southern forces and invaded Kwangtung. That there is a lack of harmony amongst the leaders of the revolting provinces is shown by the recent proposal to reorganise the Military Government, and abolish the office of Generalissimo, held by Dr. SUN YAT-SEN. This was met by an offer from SUN YAT-SEN to retire on receiving payment of the money he had disbursed. The satisfaction of this demand might have proved embarrassing to the depleted treasury, which is becoming unequal to the strain of maintaining the forces in the field, but the scheme was dropped owing to the reported death of General LUK WING-TING. As LUK appears, however, still to be alive, the matter may be revived. Meanwhile, differences have arisen between some of the leaders at the front, and friction seems to have occurred between the Tachun and the Civil Governor of Canton. In no direction do we see that unity which springs from the subordination of self-interest to a common cause.

We have received a parcel of books for the troops from Miss Flint.

Five cases of cerebro-spinal fever and three deaths from the disease were notified in the Colony on Wednesday. All the sufferers were Chinese.

The total output of the Kailan Mining Administration's mines for the week ending 20th April amounted to 61,281 tons and the sales to 54,009 tons.

HONGKONG ST. GEORGE'S DAY FUND.

The Committee beg to acknowledge with thanks receipt of the undenoted donations:—

Balance as per last statement ... \$6,674.42

Proceeds of Raffle of Russian

Ikons ... 200.00

"Poets in Camp," purchased at

auction by Mr. H. B. L. Dow

biggin ... 50.00

Miss K. Russell (10/-) ... 4.58

\$6,938.98

A COLD-BLOODED MURDER.

MAN FOUND STABBED THROUGH THE HEART.

At the Hongkong Magistracy, yesterday, before Mr. J. R. Wood, Man Kam, a Sanitary Board coolie with many aliases, was charged with the murder of Wong Shing at the junction of Pokfulam Road and Third Street.



# THE WAR.

## ENEMY'S BIGGEST EFFORT IN FLANDERS FRUSTRATED.

GERMANS DEJECTED BY THEIR FAILURE. PERILOUS WEEKS AHEAD, FOLLOWED BY MONTHS OF INTENSIVE FIGHTING.

## OUR TROOPS HEARTENED BY THE LOVE AND CONFIDENCE OF THE WOMEN OF THE EMPIRE.

## HOLLAND'S ATTITUDE TOWARDS THE BELLIGERENTS.

## CONSCRIPTION IN IRELAND.

### Franco-Belgian front.

LATEST CABLES.  
(THROUGH REUTER'S AGENCY.)

#### BRITISH FRONT.

ENEMY'S HEAVY LOSSES CONFIRMED.

LONDON, April 30th, 11 p.m.

Field-Marshal Sir Douglas Haig reports:—The French captured 94 prisoners in last night's counter-attack at Loere.

Further reports confirm that the enemy's losses were very heavy in yesterday's unsuccessful attack.

There was no infantry action to-day, except local fighting.

Patrols brought in prisoners southward of the Somme.

#### DIVISIONS CONGRATULATED.

LONDON, May 1st.

The Press Bureau announces:—Field-Marshal Sir Douglas Haig has congratulated the Ninth Division upon its gallantry at Wytschate, the Lys and on many other occasions southward of Arras. The Twenty-fifth Division for its courage, enterprise and resolution in the counter-attack on April 26th. The Thirty-first Division for its fine fighting qualities on the Lys and southward of Arras. The Forty-ninth Division for its valuable service in checking the enemy northward of Armentieres. The Twenty-first Division for its gallantry and resolution southward of Arras and northward of the Lys. The Nineteenth Division for its determined courage southward of Arras and southward of Ypres.

#### MAJUBA HILL MAY BE REPEATED.

LONDON, May 1st.

Reuter's Correspondent at British Headquarters, telegraphing to-day states: Activity on the battlefield during the past twenty-four hours was confined to the artillery. French and British batteries constantly shelled Mont Kemmel.

Unless the enemy can push on beyond this isolated fastness he may find the tragic lesson of Majuba Hill repeated and the hill-top practically a death-trap. The real advantage of Kemmel to the enemy is tactical and he is now committed to trying to push on and capture the whole chain to Mont Cats.

#### HOPEFUL AUGURY FOR THE ALLIES.

LONDON, May 1st, 8.00 a.m.

As the details of Monday's fighting are received they confirm that it was the worst day the enemy has experienced since the opening of the great offensive.

The papers, which so far have been reticent in view of possible fluctuations in the battle, now comment on the operations in a tone of confidence they had not yet displayed. As the *Times* says, "Of all the violent combats witnessed during the last few weeks, we know of none which is of more hopeful augury for the Allies than this ten mile German failure."

It is pointed out that the public are apt to reckon victory in term of an offensive success, but a defensive victory, like Monday's, may contribute equally towards the ultimate object of the campaign, namely, the destruction of the enemy's fighting strength.

From this point of view the Germans, despite their spectacular successes, can be regarded as having had the worst of it on the balance of nearly six weeks' fighting, for it must not be forgotten that they have sustained a series of disastrous repulses, of which Monday's was the bloodiest of the past fortnight. Indeed, apart from the capture of Kemmel, the offensive has been one complete failure, including four separate defeats in pitched battles, namely, La Bassée Canal, the Belgian front, Villers-Bretonneux and now on the Baillieu and Ypres front.

The culminating effect of this has been to immensely increase the confidence of the British and French troops, whom correspondents describe as now feeling that they have got the measure of the new enemy divisions. Other strokes will doubtless come before the German reserves are exhausted, but confidence is felt that wherever the Germans try they will find the Allies ready. Now that the attack by no fewer than 100,000 Germans has been broken in a sheer trial of strength on ground none too favourable by a thinner Allied line, there is a growing hope that Ypres will not be abandoned. The Germans, apparently, are as anxious to capture Ypres as they were Verdun two years ago, and it now looks as though their experience at Verdun is about to be repeated. The loss of Ypres would be less serious than the loss of Verdun would then have been, but now that the Allies have shown their ability to hold their positions with a small force compared with their assailants' it may be advantageous to hold Ypres and continue to inflict enormous losses.

#### GERMANY'S HANDS ARE FULL.

Correspondents emphasize that everything favoured the Germans on Monday. They had magnificent artillery support, a favouring fog, innumerable machine-guns, masses of men and a limited objective, yet they failed, after experiencing a day of steady slaughter, which only slackened with the fading light. The British alone between La Clytte and Zillebeke defeated five German divisions, but the French valour is praised in highest. They fighting alongside the British, and their batteries, were firing in the same fields in a spirit of the most loyal co-operation.

#### THE DAILY NEWS CONCLUDES A HOPEFUL EDITORIAL ON THE WHOLE POSITION AS FOLLOWS:—

"The new British advance in Mesopotamia threatens the most vulnerable heel of the Germans' military system, things are not going too well in Russia, and the fact that Germany wants prisoners in Russia back on her own terms throws some light on the state of her man-power problem. Nor is it clear that Germany's effort to browbeat Holland is working to her advantage. Added to her economic anxieties, Germany has her hands pretty full."

#### GERMAN WIRELESS MESSAGE.

LONDON, April 30th, 11.00 p.m.

A wireless German official report states:—We captured several English trenches northward of Voormezele and Viernat.

The French recaptured Loere.

### EARLIER CABLES.

#### ENEMY POSTS RUSHED.

LONDON, May 1st, 12.20 p.m.

Field-Marshal Sir Douglas Haig reports:—We repulsed an attack on a post in the neighbourhood of St. Julien.

We rushed enemy posts in the Meteren sector, capturing a number of prisoners.

The French improved their positions in the neighbourhood of Loere.

#### AERIAL OPERATIONS.

Our airmen dropped 275 bombs on enemy troops eastward of Loere and machine-gunned them.

We brought down eight enemy machines. Two of ours are missing.

#### GERMANY'S BIGGEST EFFORT.

LONDON, April 30th, 4.20 p.m.

Reuter's Correspondent at British Headquarters, telegraphing to-day states:—Yesterday's attack was the biggest effort the Germans have yet made during the Flanders offensive. The Germans are employing about 30 fresh battalions from a close reserve, in addition to a large number of divisions in position at the beginning of the battle. At one point the French were forced to yield a little ground, but their support promptly arrived and drove back the Germans.

A satisfactory feature of the struggle is that the Allies employed relatively small forces to defeat the enemy.

#### BRILLIANT FRENCH COUNTER-ATTACK.

LONDON, April 30th, 11.00 p.m.

Reuter's Correspondent at British Headquarters, telegraphing this evening states:—To-day all was quiet on the Flanders battlefield.

The French counter-attack last evening was brilliantly successful, not only did they recover ground on the southern slopes of Scherpenberg, but they advanced their line to a depth of 1,500 yards astride the Draoutre road.

Loere changed hands several times, but finally the Germans were well beyond the eastern fringe of the village.

#### FINE BAYONET CHARGE.

Desperate struggles occurred among the ruins of the village, between small parties, which included much bayonet fighting. A fine bayonet charge was made by one of our brigades just as the enemy was wavering in face of the furious fusillade, and a brief rout ensued.

The French and British took a large number of prisoners during the day, but fewer than the magnitude of the struggle would lead one to expect, owing to the desperate hand-to-hand character of the fighting.

#### BLEEDING FATHERLAND OF ITS MANHOOD.

The prisoners show considerable dejection at the failure of von Arnim's heavy thrust, and admit that the task ahead of the German Army threatens to bleed the Fatherland of its manhood.

#### LATEST CABLES.

#### FRENCH FRONT.

#### LIVELY BOMBARDMENT.

PARIS, May 2nd.

A French communiqué states:—There was a fairly lively bombardment north of Montdidier.

#### VIOLENT ARTILLERY FIGHTING.

PARIS, May 1st.

A communiqué states:—There was fairly violent artillery firing in the region of Villers-Bretonneux and on both banks of the Avre.

#### EARLIER CABLES.

#### TWO MILLION MEN ALREADY EMPLOYED BY THE ENEMY.

RESERVES FOR MONTHS OF INTENSIVE BATTLE.

LONDON, April 30th, 11.50 p.m.

Reuter's Correspondent at French Headquarters writing on April 30th, states:—Yesterday British tanks assisted the French infantry in clearing German machine-gun nests out of Hangard Woods.

The enemy has engaged up to the present 145 Divisions, or nearly two million men. He has, besides, in France, fresh divisions which can still be brought into the fight, also reserves in depots in France and Germany. Therefore it must be assumed that he can reconstitute the exhausted Divisions rapidly. What he cannot do is refill the depleted units with officers and men of the same quality and degree of training.

Months of intensive battle must be reckoned with before the enemy is reduced to the pitch of exhaustion. We have several perilous weeks before us, but have every reason and await the issue calmly.

#### VERDUN RECALLED.

The battle, as it progresses, presents analogies to that of Verdun, which is the best augury for the future. The Germans' present objectives in Picardy and Flanders, if attained, would probably serve as the departure line for a final great effort.

As their striking-power was exhausted on the Meuse in 1916, so will it be in 1918 on the Somme, Avre and Lys.

#### HEAVY FIGHTING.

PARIS, May 1st.

A communiqué states:—There was a violent bombardment in the region of Hangard.

The German attack in the sector of Noyon resulted in heavy fighting.

We ejected the enemy from advanced elements where the first rush had gained a footing, and we re-established our line.

### Naval Activities.

#### EARLIER CABLES.

#### (THROUGH REUTER'S AGENCY.)

#### THE ZEEBRUGGE RAID.

ALLIED NAVAL COUNCIL'S ADMIRATION.

LONDON, May 1st.

The Inter-Allied Naval Council have expressed to the British Navy their admiration of the coolness and reckless courage displayed in the attacks at Ostend and Zeebrugge, and the rapidity with which the objectives were achieved, despite enormous difficulties and the desperate resistance of the enemy.

The First Lord of the Admiralty acknowledges the Navy's pride at receiving so gratifying testimony from the Naval representatives of the Allies.

#### The Near East.

#### EARLIER CABLES.

#### (THROUGH REUTER'S AGENCY.)

#### FURTHER PROGRESS IN MESOPOTAMIA.

A THOUSAND TURKS KILLED AND CAPTURED.

LONDON, April 30th.

An official message from Mesopotamia states:—Our forces have advanced northwards of Bagdad along the road leading to Mosul via Kifri and Kirkuk.

We captured Kifri on April 27th, taking 40 prisoners. The Turks retreated rapidly in the direction of Kirkuk, but our cavalry overtook and charged one column, killing over 100 and capturing 539, together with much war material.

Our cavalry forced the passage of the Amra at a point south-westward of Tuzkhurmati on April 28th, and simultaneously, our main forces reached that river.

The cavalry early on the morning of April 28th, astride the enemy's communications towards Taur, whereupon the infantry advanced and captured Tuzkhurmati, taking 300 prisoners and 6 guns. We continue the pursuit northwards.

#### FURTHER ADVANCE.

A Mesopotamia official report states: We reached the Taur River on Tuesday. We captured 12 more field-guns on April 29th.

Our prisoners now total 800.

#### General.

#### LATEST CABLES.

#### (THROUGH REUTER'S AGENCY.)

#### INDIA'S LOYALTY.

ASSURANCE OF MAN-POWER AND RESOURCES.

LONDON, May 1st.

The Press Bureau announces:—The Viceroy has transmitted to the King, Emperor the Delhi Conference's unanimous resolution of a loyal response to his Majesty's message and an assurance that India's Man-Power and resources will be utilised to the utmost in the cause for which the Empire is fighting.

#### CANADA'S WAR EXPENDITURE.

OTTAWA, May 1st.

In the House of Commons, Mr. MacLean, Acting Minister of Finance, stated that the year's war expenditure amounted to \$260,000,000. The total expenditure since outbreak of war was \$175,000,000. Canada's net debt was \$240,000,000. He estimated that the deficit for the current year would be \$260,000,000, to be provided for by loans raised in Canada.

#### JAPAN AMBASSADOR TO WASHINGTON.

#### EXCHANGE OF FELICITATIONS.

WASHINGTON, May 1st.

Baron Ishii, presenting his credentials to President Wilson, said that he would spare no effort to strengthen and intensify the spirit of mutual appreciation happily existing between Japan and the United States. He would endeavour to deal with such questions as arise in a spirit of frank and friendly co-operation. President Wilson, replying, declared that Baron Ishii's appointment was an added evidence of Japan's policy of peace and goodwill. He expressed the confident hope that the cordial friendship of the two countries would be greatly strengthened by our common efforts in the righteous cause in which we are engaged.

#### AMERICA'S SHIPPING OUTPUT.

QUARTER OF A MILLION TONS IN APRIL.

WASHINGTON, May 1st.

The Shipping Board announces that 240,000 tons of new shipping were constructed in April.

#### ROUMANIA AND BESSARABIA.

#### PROTEST BY RUSSIA.

MOSCOW, May 1st.

The Government has protested against the recent Roumanian announcement, stating that Roumanian will henceforth consider Bessarabia an inalienable part of Roumania. The protest adds: "This is a flagrant violation of the agreement between Russia and the previous Roumanian Government, and also a violation of the aspirations of the population of Bessarabia."

#### HOLLAND AND GERMANY.

#### MUTUAL AGREEMENT.

AMSTERDAM, May 2nd.

The *Dienste Rotterdam Courant* reports that a mutually satisfactory arrangement has been reached between Holland and Germany. An announcement on the subject may be expected shortly.

### NEW V.C.'S.

#### HEROISM OF AIR FORCE OFFICERS.

LONDON, May 1st.

Victoria Crosses have been awarded to two officers of the Royal Air Force.

Lieut. Alan Jerrard was attacked by five enemy aeroplanes. He shot down one on fire, and then attacked an enemy aerodrome from a height of 50 feet. He engaged, single-handed, 10 machines, which were landing or attempting to rise, and destroyed them. Subsequently, although attacked by a large number of machines, he went to assist a pilot of his patrol who was in difficulties, and destroyed a third enemy machine. After this he attacked fresh enemy machines from an aerodrome and only retreated, still engaged with five enemy machines, when ordered to retire by his Patrol Leader. Although apparently wounded, he repeatedly attacked, single-handed, pursuing machines until he was overwhelmed by numbers and driven down.

Second-Lieut. Alan A. McLeod, whilst flying with his observer, Lieut. A. W. Hammond, bombing and machine-gunning hostile formations, was attacked at a height of 5,000 feet by eight enemy triplanes. By skilful manoeuvring he enabled the observer to shoot down three, these being out of control. McLeod was then five times wounded, and a bullet penetrated the petrol tank and set fire to the machine. He climbed out to the left bottom plane, controlling the machine from the side of the fuselage and, by side-slipping steeply, kept the flames to one side thus enabling the observer to continue firing until ground was reached.

#### INTERESTING QUESTIONS IN THE HOUSE OF COMMONS.

LONDON, May 1st.

In the House of Commons, Dr. MacNamara stated that the Government was considering whether to leave the *Franchise* unprepared as an example, and inspiration to the public.

Mr. H. A. Watt, M.P., urged that soldiers who were sent to France after serving three years in Gallipoli, Egypt, and Palestine should be given first leave when circumstances permitted. Mr. MacPherson replied that all leave from France was suspended at present, but cases such as Mr. Watt had mentioned would be sympathetically considered by Sir Douglas Haig as soon as circumstances permitted.

Replying to Mr. Gilbert, Mr. MacPherson stated that there did not appear to be any evidence that the enemy were using any new kinds of explosive or gas since March 21st.

#### AUSTRIAN EMPEROR TO VISIT KAISER.

AMSTERDAM, May 2nd.

It is reported from Vienna that the Emperor and Baron Burian (Foreign Minister) will shortly visit the Kaiser at the German Headquarters. Far-reaching political importance is attached to this visit.

#### GT. BRITAIN'S PROHIBITED SEA AREA.

LONDON, May 1st.

The Admiralty announce that, owing to Germany's unrestricted and ruthless warfare by mines and submarines against all shipping, Great Britain notices the establishment, on the 15th inst., of a prohibited area enclosed by a line joining the following positions:—Firstly, Latitude 59° 12' North and Longitude 4° 49' East; secondly, Latitude 59° 29' North and Longitude 3° 10' East; thirdly, Latitude 58° 25' North and Longitude 0° 50' West; fourthly, Latitude 59° 20' North and Longitude 0° 50' West; fifthly, Latitude 60° 21' North and Longitude 3° 10' East; sixthly, Latitude 60° 00' North and Longitude 4° 49' East; thence along the western limits of Norwegian territorial waters to the position first marked.

#### MR. A. HENDERSON AND GERMAN SOCIAL DEMOCRATS.

#### NO MEETING POSSIBLE.

LONDON, May 2nd.

Mr. Arthur Henderson has specifically informed the *Evening Standard* that no conference with the German Social Democrats is now possible, until they have accepted the position of no annexations, no punitive indemnities, and the right of self-determination; and until they are ready to press their Government to apply these principles, honestly and unreservedly, to every question of political and territorial readjustment with which any official peace Congress may have to deal.

Mr. Henderson expressed himself most decidedly against doing anything likely to embarrass the Government and hinder the war.

#### ZANZIBAR CONTRIBUTES £20,000 TO THE COST OF THE WAR.

LONDON, May 2nd.

The Government has gratefully accepted £20,000 sterling from the Government of Zanzibar towards the cost of the war, making £75,000 altogether.

#### RACING IN ENGLAND.

#### THE TWO THOUSAND GUINEAS.

LONDON, May 1st.

The race for the Two Thousand Guineas resulted as follows:—  
Gainsborough ..... 1.  
Somme Kiss ..... 2.  
Blink ..... 3.

Thirteen ran. Won by a length and a half, with six lengths between second and third. The betting was:—4 to 1 agst. Gainsborough; 6 to 1 agst. Somme Kiss, and 100 to 6 agst. Blink. The place betting was 5 to 4 on the winner, with the others at proportionate odds.

### EARLIER CABLES.

#### AFFAIRS IN RUSSIA.

#### DISARMAMENT OF ANARCHISTS.

LONDON, May 1st.

A message from Moscow, dated April 23rd, stated that the disarmament of anarchists at Petrograd was carried out on the night of April 22nd very quietly.

#### FIGHT BETWEEN SOVIET FORCES AND KALEDIN'S TROOPS.

General Kaledin's troops entered Novo-Tcherkassk, but were ejected by the Soviet forces.

#### AMERICA AND THE WAR.

#### PROPOSALS TO INCREASE MAN-POWER.

WASHINGTON, May 1st.

In the Senate to-day, Bills were introduced to increase America's man-power. One authorizing the President to immediately call up 1,600,000 men under a selected draft; the second, proposes adding 3,000,000 men; and the third, proposes raising the Army to 5,000,000.

The Government is studying other proposals to increase the drafts, which are likely to entirely depend upon the success of the shipbuilding programme.

#### CONSCRIPTION IN IRELAND.

#### FURTHER POSTPONEMENT OF OPERATION.

LONDON, May 1st.

An Order-in-Council has been gazetted further postponing the operation of the National Service Order as regards Ireland.

The *Daily News* says that the Government has decided to keep its Irish conscription policy in abeyance for a few weeks until it sees what measure of success the Home Rule Bill will achieve.

The Government hopes to introduce the Home Rule Bill next week.

#### LABOUR DEPUTATION TO PRIME MINISTER.

LONDON, May 1st.

The *Daily Telegraph* states:—The members of the Labour deputation who waited upon the Prime Minister in the House of Commons, on April 25th, respecting Irish Conscription, admit that Mr. Lloyd George spoke with a combination of frankness and firmness and listened very patiently to the reasoned statement prepared by Mr. Arthur Henderson, M.P., from the representations made by the deputation of Irish trade unionists, and a lengthy explanation by Mr. Thomas M.P. who has been in Ireland on railwaymen's business.

The Prime Minister promised that the Cabinet would fully consider the Labour representations, but he held out no hope, so far as he personally was concerned, of any change in the policy of the Government.

Mr. Lloyd George, in a powerful speech, insisted that equal rights of citizenship involved an equality of duty and responsibility, and Ireland cannot take all the advantages accruing from its association with Great Britain while refusing to bear a share in the burdens and sacrifices of the United Kingdom, of which it is a part.

The *Daily Telegraph* recalls that Ireland did not refuse the gift of old-age pensions from the English Parliament, nor the advance of the money for land-purchase, and the building of labourers' cottages.

Many Labourites in and out of Parliament share the Prime Minister's view, and those Labourites who oppose conscription in Ireland do so not from principle, but because they believe it would be unwise under existing circumstances.

#### CATHOLIC UNION'S RESOLUTION.

LONDON, May 1st.

The Council of the Catholic Union in Great Britain have resolved that they regret the action of the Irish Catholic Bishops in resisting conscription, and are of opinion that it is just and right that the people in every portion of the United Kingdom should share in the defence of the Empire and the liberties of mankind. They regard with misgiving ecclesiastical interference with temporal and political questions, and they request the President of the Union, Admiral Lord Kerr, to forward the resolution to the Pope.

#### THE QUEEN'S MESSAGE TO THE TROOPS.



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THE NEW FRENCH REMEDY  
THERAPION No. 1  
THERAPION No. 2  
THERAPION No. 3

## THE WAR.

(Continued from Page 5.)

General.

[THROUGH REUTER'S AGENCY.]

## THE REQUISITIONING OF DUTCH SHIPPING.

## NECESSARY TO PREVENT THE IMMOBILISATION OF DUTCH TONNAGE.

LONDON, May 1st.

The British reply to the Netherlands Note concerning the requisitioning of Dutch shipping in Allied ports regrets that allegations published in the Netherlands are calculated to raise misconception as to what occurred since the Anglo-Dutch negotiations began in London in November, 1917.

The reply traces the negotiations which led to drawing up a proposed basis of agreement, which Holland failed to ratify. Referring to the *modus vivendi* agreement reached on January 20th regarding shipping between the Netherlands and the United States, the reply states that this undoubtedly broke down owing to German opposition. The same influence operated in the case of the tonnage clauses in the proposed basis of agreement.

The British reply points out that the subsequent effort to arrive at a mutual arrangement was nullified by the Netherlands' objection to the employment of the ships for military purposes or to their being armed. Thereupon, requisitioning, which had been already mooted to the Dutch delegate, became inevitable; otherwise, the Central Powers would achieve their very object of immobilising Dutch tonnage. The British assurances given on March 21st regarding the conditions under which the ships were requisitioned are now clearly re-stated and re-affirmed. It is pointed out that they embrace no substantial departure from the agreement originally proposed.

The reply mentions that the associated Governments recently extended facilities for the shipment of American grain to Holland. Great Britain expresses its perfect willingness to continue negotiations for an economic agreement.

LATER.

While recognising that the Dutch delegates who discussed the outstanding questions at the end of last year between the Netherlands and the associated Governments were not plenipotentiaries, His Majesty's Government repudiates the suggestion that the negotiations were merely preliminaries upon which the Netherlands should subsequently make proposals. This view is supported by the Netherlands Government's letter to the Dutch delegates, which is quoted.

A proposed basis of agreement was drawn up, settling the main principles, and the Dutch delegates returned to Holland to explain and obtain confirmation of their proposals. At the end of January His Majesty's Government was given to understand that the Dutch reply might be expected in a few days, and that it would be favourable. A reply, however, never came. Meanwhile, on January 20th, the arrangement of the so-called *Modus Vivendi* was settled whereby certain Dutch vessels could be used immediately outside the submarine zone, of which 150,000 tons might be employed for Belgian relief. On the departure of a Belgian relief ship to Holland a corresponding ship should sail from Holland to the United States. The *Modus Vivendi* broke down owing to German opposition. Only nine Dutch vessels out of sixty-five lying in American ports had sailed by the end of February when the Netherlands requested an advance of 100,000 tons of wheat on the ground that practically all the ships had already sailed.

The reply points out that the Dutch Note of March 30th produces the impression, that when the associated Governments ultimately requisitioned the Dutch Tonnage, the step taken was entirely unexpected. Yet, explicit intimations, to the effect that if the agreement was not reached other measures must be taken, were conveyed to the Netherlands on March the 8th and 12th. Moreover on March 1st the Netherlands' delegate, remaining in London, was informed that it

looked as if it would reciprocally relieve the situation if the tonnage were requisitioned, but two months had elapsed during which the Netherlands' Government had remained silent, although the situation was materially changed.

Nevertheless, the Associated Governments who would have greatly preferred an arrangement by mutual consent, made another determined effort to reach a satisfactory conclusion by submitting a proposal which the Netherlands Government accepted in form on March 17th, but coupled with conditions which made the acceptance nugatory. The Netherlands implied that the new conditions were necessary from the point of view of neutrality. This was not supported by International Law. It was merely a rule which the Netherlands Government had made for themselves, as the Dutch Foreign Minister had himself stated.

The rejection of the British offer made the requisitioning of tonnage inevitable, unless a state of things was to continue which it was the object of the Central Powers to achieve, namely, the immobilisation of Dutch shipping.

## ELECTORAL REFORM IN PRUSSIA.

LIVELY DEBATE.

AMSTERDAM, May 1st.

In the Prussian Diet, Herr Spee (Centre) moved the adjournment of the Electoral Reform Bill till after the war.

Minister Friedberg said that postponement would mean the gravest danger to internal peace.

Herr Hoffmann (Socialist), amid shouts of "Traitor," said he would call on the soldiers at the front to cease fighting. The motion was rejected by 333 votes to 69.

Count Hertling said that the Government would not accept the clause in favour of plutocratic suffrage, because they considered the promise of equal suffrage must be redeemed, but the Government would benevolently examine suggestions for preventing too radical reforms.

Count Hertling warned the House that what was refused to-day might be wrung from it later, amid national convulsions.

Herr Porich (Centre) promised that the majority of his party would vote for the Bill.

The debate was adjourned.

## FIJI OFFERS MORE MEN AND MONEY.

AUCKLAND, May 1st.

The Fiji Legislative Council passed a resolution offering the Imperial Government further men and money.

## THE CONSPIRACY TRIAL IN AMERICA.

HEAVY SENTENCES.

SAN FRANCISCO, May 1st.

Herr Bopp, mentioned on April 24th, and von Shack have each been sentenced to the maximum two years' imprisonment in a penitentiary, and a \$10,000 fine.

Von Brincken, ex-German military attaché, was sentenced to two years' imprisonment.

Capelle, former North-German Lloyd agent, was sentenced to 15 months' imprisonment, and the others to lesser sentences.

The Judge said that the punishment was wholly inadequate for the German defendants, who represented a system that the civilised world cannot tolerate.

## GERMANY'S CONTEMPT FOR THE RULES OF WAR.

## BELGIANS FORCED TO WORK MILITARILY BEHIND THE LINES.

LONDON, April 30th.

Reuter learns that 35,000 Belgian men and boys are compelled to work militarily behind the German lines in the region of Valenciennes and Mauberge alone under the whip of German sentries.

The mortality in the deportees' camps is terrible. Numbers are sent back as unfit and replaced by fresh recruits.

## JUDICIAL APPOINTMENTS.

LONDON, April 30th.

The Press Bureau announces: The Right Hon. Sir Charles Swinfen Eady becomes Master of the Rolls, and Mr. H. E. Duke, K.C., M.P., succeeds him as Lord Justice of Appeal.

## THE SEIZURE OF DUTCH SHIPS.

## WEIGHT OF AUTHORITY ESTABLISHES THE RIGHT.

[BY WILLIAM H. TAFT, EX-PRESIDENT OF THE UNITED STATES OF AMERICA.]

The question of the right of the United States to seize the Dutch ships now in our ports and pay full compensation for them is a nice one. It is asserted under what is called the right of angary. This literally means the right of transport. It was a right anciently exercised by a belligerent to seize vessels of neutrals for the transport of his troops and munitions. A general principle of international law is that neutrals, property in belligerent territory shares the same liability to capture for war purposes as property of the citizens of the country. The justice of the application of the principle to ships temporarily, or to use Hall's phrase "passingly," in the port of a belligerent has been questioned, but the weight of authority among text writers seems to be that such vessels may be seized in cases of military necessity upon tender of full compensation. Moreover, ships which have been in our ports for six months or more, detained because of their purpose to carry cargoes of grain ultimately destined for our enemies, can hardly be said to be "passingly" here. They are doing no good to any one now. Why should we not use them if we give full compensation to their owners?

It is an interesting circumstance that the most modern instance of the assertion of this right before this war was by Count Bismarck in the war of 1870. He asserted it against Great Britain, a neutral. The Prussians seized six British colliers in the Seine, near Rouen, a place within German military jurisdiction for the purpose of scuttling them and obstructing the passage of French gunboats on the Seine. Bismarck defended the action as "one of necessity, which even in time of peace may render the employment of destruction of foreign property, and even the seizure of property, necessary." He continued: "I take the opportunity of calling to mind that a similar right in time of war has become a peculiar institute of law, the *Jus Angarie*, which so high an authority as Sir Robert Phillimore defines thus: 'That a belligerent Power demands and makes use of foreign ships, even such as are not in inland waters, but in ports and roadsteads within its jurisdiction, and even compels the crews to transport troops, ammunition and implements of war.' England acquiesced in the legality of the seizure on payment of full compensation. This view, says agreed upon, is sustained by Oppenheim, professor of international law at Cambridge, England; by Coleman Phillips; and, indeed, by most international jurists, including the Germans. Dana and Lawrence vigorously dissent. It is also claimed to be the law in the United States, naval war code.

An analogous right of land to seize neutral railway-cars in case of absolute necessity is reluctantly recognised in the second Hague Convention if compensation is given. Prussia exercised the right in respect to Swiss railway-cars in the war of 1870. On the same principle, Great Britain in 1914 seized four vessels of Turkey (then a neutral) building in England, and paid for them.

A distinction might be made in that these vessels were not yet afloat. Doctor Ladd, the Minister for Foreign Affairs of Holland, insists that whatever the right may be as to a small number of vessels it does not exist as to a commercial marine of half-a-million tons en bloc. It is certainly true that the right has never been applied so extensively as now proposed. It is hard to see, however, why extent of application of the principle should change the right. The ships are within our jurisdiction, and have been here for six months or more because they do not comply with our lawful regulations of our foreign trade. We did not induce their coming in such numbers. They are here. Our right to seize them rests on their being within our territory. This makes them just as liable as property of American citizens to seizure for war purposes, if our military need for them is great. Such need certainly exists in view of the critical condition of our transport and our imperative obligation to feed our soldiers and our Allies abroad.

It will be well, of course, to secure the vessels by agreement with Holland. This we undoubtedly could do but for Germany's intervention and threat. Germany has no just right to complain of Holland for agreeing to the sale of vessels to us when by the modern right of angary, which Bismarck asserted, we could properly enforce such a sale.

## "THE ORONSA."

A gentleman conversant with South American shipping informs us that the *Oronsa* was not owned by the Pacific Mail Steamship Company, as stated in our issue of yesterday, but by the Pacific Steam Navigation Company, of Liverpool, now controlled by the Royal Mail Steam Packet Company. She was a sister ship of the *Ortega*, a steamer that will be remembered for her escape from the German cruiser *Dresden*. It was towards the end of 1914 that the late Capt. Kinnier, of the *Ortega*, on his way from Valparaiso to Liverpool, sighted the *Dresden* waiting for him off the northern entrance of the Straits of Magellan. Although the *Ortega* could only do 15 knots against the German's 25, Captain Kinnier swung his ship round and made a dash for the uncharted waters of Nelson's Strait. The German Captain, thinking his prey was secure, failed to grasp the situation, and before he could get the range, the English ship had got under cover without any shots touching her. With his boats out ahead feeling her way, Capt. Kinnier successfully navigated the canals and eventually reached Sandy Point.

Both the *Oronsa* and *Ortega* have until recently been in the run from Liverpool to the West Coast of South America, proceeding *via* the Straits of Panama Canal, as traffic required.

## THE SOLDIERS OF FRANCE.

[BY EDWIN PUGH, THE WELL-KNOWN NOVELIST.]

All the world, since the War began, has recognized the splendid qualities of the French soldier and admired his unsurpassed prowess. The defeat of France in 1870 had for the present generation obscured a little her ancient fame in arms; and of recent years it was Germany which in the eyes of Europe stood forth as the type example of a military nation. The Germans were indeed impregnated with military ideas and customs. Even the casual traveller in Germany was conscious at every citizen. Prohibitions met the eye everywhere. Many an innocent English tourist has been fined for neglecting to obey the orders to keep to the right in crossing a bridge. I have a friend who was arrested because, when he was walking in the streets of a German town with three companions, the four happened to keep step, and this was considered to be disrespectful to the "military step" of the Army. No one dared to make any complaint against the Army, however outrageous the officers behaved. They could kill civilians for quite imaginary provocations, and receive only nominal punishment. The Kaiser's uniform was sacred.

All this rigid system and idolatry of the military idea are in complete contrast with the French traditions. And yet, though the Germans are so military, yet the individual German is not to be compared as a fighting man with the individual Frenchman. He has not the high spirit, nor the cleverness, nor the chivalry of the French soldiers. The Germans are good and brave soldiers, but the aim of the German system is to kill all initiative and individual will-power in the soldier, so that he may be nothing more than a machine. But there is nothing machine-like about the French army. It is not drilled into stiffness; it does not aim at making a fine appearance on parade. It does not go in for spectacle and ceremony; its purpose is the real business of fighting. And the French soldier always remains a human being; he is elastic both in body and mind. If his officers are killed in battle he is not lost and bewildered as the German soldier is, because he has been trained never to act except on an order. The French soldier keeps his native intelligence and is as full of resource as of courage. In the German army the officers regard themselves as beings of another race from the privates, whom they despise, and the privates have no love for their officers. They have often in this war been known to shoot officers who had ill-treated them, when they had a chance to do so during a battle. And when taken prisoner a German officer considers himself insulted if put in the same room or railway carriage with his men. In France, on the contrary, the relations between officers and men are cordial and affectionate. The men are respectful, but independent. They confide in their officers, who in turn care for their men and share hardship and danger with them.

Travelling lately in France with a friend, I noticed how often a soldier who was in difficulty about his route would go up to an officer and ask for help and advice; and the officers would always attend to their requests with simple courtesy, sometimes taking great trouble to look out trains for them, and giving them useful directions and a friendly smile at parting. Such behaviour seems natural to the French, as to the English; but it is quite contrary to German notions. The Germans want to make the soldier something quite inhuman; but in the French army the human relation always prevails over the official military relation. A Colonel always addresses his regiment as "My children."

If France was defeated in 1870, it was not the fault of her soldiers, who fought magnificently. It was the fault of badly chosen generals, or incompetent politicians, and a total lack of adequate preparation. But throughout her history France has always produced ideal types of qualities, and has produced heroes. The Chevalier Bayard, "without fear and without reproach," is the counterpart of noble heroes like Kusunoki Masashige, whose names are revered in Japan. We English, above all nations, know what the French are like in war. For we have fought against them during centuries, and each has learnt to respect the other in victory as in defeat. One of our old poets, Sir Philip Sidney, who was also a heroic soldier and died in battle, called France "our sweet enemy," and however much we have fought the French, we have always admired them. After the defeat of Napoleon at Waterloo, the English army marched through France to Paris with the Prussians, then their Allies. The Prussians pillaged the country wherever they went, and the Prussian general wanted to exact an enormous fine on Paris. Wellington prevented this, because we were fighting Napoleon, not France. And when the Prussians wanted to blow up one of the bridges in Paris, he placed a British sentinel on the bridge. They did not dare blow up that single sentinel and had to relinquish their purpose.

During the present war French and English have fought side by side, and each has admired the other's qualities. Some thousands of English men and women have also learned to know the French soldier well, because they have gone out to France to serve in hospitals and ambulances attached to the French army. They have talked with him, made friends with him, shared his troubles. And they are all agreed to love him. He is contented with little, fares hardly and does not complain. However simple and unlettered, he has an innate courtesy of manner, and knows how to express himself with grace. His patriotism is of a peculiar quality. It is not inspired by the desire for his country's aggrandisement as a State nor even mainly by a consciousness of its greatness and glory. It is something more profound and intimate, like the devotion of a son to his mother. It is a feeling of deep attachment to the very soil of France. More than three-quarters of the French soldiers are cultivators of the land. When the Germans systematically cut down the fruit trees in the districts from which they were retreating, they knew that they were wounding France in a way that she would feel most acutely. Those old trees had been a delight in the spring time to the eyes of generations, and had repaid their careful tending with abundant crops in the summers.

(Continued at foot of next column.)

## WOMEN CAN KEEP A SECRET.

[BY EDWIN PUGH, THE WELL-KNOWN NOVELIST.]

Since the beginning of the war women have proved pretty conclusively that there are comparatively few men's jobs they cannot master.

On the land, on the railways, in the workshops, amid the vehicular traffic of the crowded streets—in a hundred new, unaccustomed occupations, alike exacting and dangerous, they are doing work now that only a little while ago seemed to require all a man's strength and skill and nerve.

But perhaps what most amazes business and professional men is that they should have "made good" as clerks.

It may be urged at first sight that there is nothing particularly difficult or arduous about a clerk's work—that it ought to be as easy to wield a pen as a needle, to manipulate a typewriter as a sewing-machine. And that is true enough, I dare say. Only that is not the point.

Before the war there was considerable prejudice among business and professional men against the idea of women acting as clerks. They were never employed in banks, in solicitors' offices, or (I think) in the offices of insurance companies. And doubtless there were many other offices from which they were arrogantly excluded. They were cheaper than men clerks, and it had never been demonstrably proved that they were less efficient. No; the objection to them was that they were not so trustworthy as men, that most of them could not be relied on to keep a secret, and therefore it was unwise to allow them the least insight into the details of private and confidential transactions.

Speaking at first hand, from my own eight years' experience of a solicitor's office, I can say without any paltering that it was thought most of them would be sure to gossip about our clients' affairs. We imagined them as discussing with their friends and neighbours, and especially the members of their own family, all manner of family scandals and other delicate issues that we men were in honour bound to say nothing about.

For it is a mistake to suppose, when you have breathed your innermost soul into a solicitor's ear, that what you have told him goes no farther. It goes no farther than the outer walls of his office. But no solicitor could ever carry on his business properly who tried to withhold his clients' secrets from the knowledge of his clerks, even if it were possible for him to do so. And what is true of a solicitor's office is more or less true of every other office.

If solicitors and other clerks told only a tithe of all they know about what is hidden not only from the public but also from intimate connections of the parties concerned, the whole fabric of society would totter to its fall. And I have never heard or known of any clerk betraying this trust in his integrity. It is a tradition among clerks as sacred as the "Kiss-and-never-tell" tradition of every true man.

But when women are kissed—or see others kissing—they often do tell.

Would they be any more reticent about business affairs than they are about love affairs? It was generally assumed that they would not. And so they were never permitted to enter the office of any business or professional man to whom the most intimate self-revelations and invaluable confidences were the mere commonplace of his everyday routine.

And how they are everywhere! There are very few offices, large or small, in which you will not find at least one woman clerk taking the place of a former man clerk. They are the repository of all kinds of momentous secrets just as their male predecessors were. They know just as much—and that is, as a rule, all there is to know—about what happens behind the scenes as I and my fellow-clerks knew in the old days. And they have proved themselves just as trustworthy.

During this war there have been betrayals of faith, breaches of confidence. There have been some ugly scandals and exposures. There have been cases of blackmail and bribery. But in none of these cases has the name of any woman clerk appeared. Instances of venality, among women clerks have been, and are still, as hard to seek as ever they were, among men clerks. The old base gibe: "If you want to tell a secret, don't telephone or telegraph, tell a woman!"—*Daily Mail*.

and the autumns. The father-of-to-day had thought of his children and grandchildren spending on those trees the same loving care and enjoying in their turn the bountiful produce and its value. And as he felt for the fruit-trees so the French soldier felt for the beautiful old buildings of his town or parish, which also were rooted in the soil of the past and gave a continuance of dignity to the communal life. But passing now through Eastern France one sees shapeless ruin after ruin. A town has been destroyed, an artillery when there was not a single soldier in the place, and without even a pretence of military reason. Those of us who have worked for the Red Cross with the French have talked with many a soldier who comes from the regions occupied by the enemy. The families are there still, but are not allowed to communicate with the outside world, and often these men have had no news of those dearest to them since the beginning of the war. What anguish of mind must be theirs, over and above the suffering of their own wounds. Yet their spirits are not broken. They remain patient, even cheerful because of their undying hope, and singularly gentle. The real grandeur of France, the fibre of human strength and beauty which has made France great in history, lives in these simple men.—(Laurence Binyon in *The New East*.)











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"AFRICA MARU" ... WED. DAY, 6th June, at 2 P.M.

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SOUTH AMERICAN LINE—Every three months the steamer proceeding to Rio de Janeiro, Santos and Buenos Aires, via Singapore, Mauritius, Durban and Cape Town.

AUSTRALIAN LINE—Monthly service between Japan and Adelaide, calling at Auckland, N. Z., Sydney and Melbourne.

BOMBAY LINE—Fortnightly service for Bombay calling at Singapore, and Colombo. At present this line's steamers maintain cargo only.

JAVA LINE—Monthly service for Java ports calling at Manila, Sandakan and Macassar. Booking for passengers and cargo to the ports.

FOR SAILING DATES AND FURTHER PARTICULARS REGARDING PASSENGER OR FREIGHT APPLY AT OFFICE.

FORMOSAN LINE—For Tamsui, Keelung and Anying, Takao, via Swatow and Amoy.

"ANAKUSA MARU" ... SUNDAY, 6th May, at Noon.  
"BOHEU MARU" ... THURSDAY, 9th May, at 8 A.M.  
"KAJO MARU" ... SUNDAY, 12th May, at 10 A.M.

These Formosan Liners will arrive at and depart from the SOON YIP WHARF, near the Harbour Office, and while the steamer is alongside the wharf Telephone No. 72 will be fixed.

For FURTHER INFORMATION, apply to—

K. YAMASAKI, Manager, No. 1, Queen's Building.

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